THE NEW GENESEE FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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AN APOLOGY.—Our paper was delayed a day or two this month, by an accident happening to the machinery connected with the power press on which it is printed.

To Delinquents.

There is a large amount of small sums due us from agents and post masters. They will greatly oblige us by remitting their balances without delay, so that we need not trouble them with a more particular call.

The State Law--County Societies.

By a reference to the act to promote agriculture, as published in another column of this paper, it will be seen, that where no society exists already, the County Clerk is required to give four weeks' notice of a public meeting for the purpose of forming one.—Notices have been given accordingly in a number of counties, and many societies will doubtless be organized during the present month. We repeat our request that the Secretaries will send us a list of their officers.

Monroe County Society.

The Annual Exhibition of this Society will be held at Rochester on the 15th and 16th days of October. The list of premiums, regulations, &c, will be published soon, in handbill form, and circulated throughout the county.

Ontario County.

The Cattle Show and Fair of this Society will be held at Canandaigua, on the 12th day of October. The list of premiums and regulations has been published and circulated.

Genesee County.

This Society will hold its Annual Fair at Alexander on the 13th and 14th days of October. The list of premiums, &c. has been circulated, and may be had of the Secretary, C. P. TURNER, Esq., Batavia.

Remedy for the Turnip Fly.

The following simple mode of guarding against the depredations of the Turnip Fly, if not new, is certainly not generally known, and may be of great benefit to some of our readers:

MESSRS. EDITORS—It is well known that the great enemy of the Ruta Baga (and other turnip) crops is the small flea or fly that destroys the plants almost as soon as they appear above ground; and as this crop is becoming extensively cultivated, it is very important that some method be devised and made known for guarding against this insect.

I have long been in the practice of raising Ruta Bagas, and for the past five years have not failed of obtaining a good crop. My mode is simply to soak the seed 24 or 48 hours in *Tanner's Oil*, and then roll it in Plaster to facilitate the sowing. A very small quantity of oil is sufficient, as it is only necessary to moisten the seed thoroughly, and allow it time to penetrate. The offensive odor of the oil is imparted to the seed, and the first leaves of the young plant are so impregnated with it that the flies will not eat them. I have frequently tried the experiment of sowing a small quantity of seed without any preparation, and have almost invariably found those plants nearly or quite destroyed, while those from the prepared seed escaped uninjured.

To the incredulous I would say, the trouble *is* but little, the expense nothing—therefore, *try the experiment.*

The oil does not seem in the least to injure the vitality of the seed. I have known it to vegetate well after soaking *ten days* in the oil; but I think two days is sufficient, and prefer it to a longer period.

L. B. PARSONS.

Perry, N. Y. May 26, 1841.

Hints for the Month.

Among the most important operations this month, is the sowing of ruta baga seed. Farmers who want an excellent and cheap feed for their horses and store cattle, and especially those who have been sadly pinched this spring for hay, &c. must not omit the proper season.

But, one thing must be remembered—that ill success is nearly always to be attributed to *bad management*—and not to the nature of the crop itself. Where the soil has been well enriched by previous manuring; is not too wet; has been well mellowed by frequent ploughings and harrowings; the seed planted as early as the middle of the month—and rolled smooth when the surface from the stiffness of the soil may incline to be cloddy, to prevent the fly—and where the weeds have been completely destroyed at the outset, and kept out of the field,—failures have been extremly rare. Planting in drills, ridging, or sowing broadcast, are of secondary consideration, though drilling is to be preferred where practicable; and ridging is useful on shallow soils, or those inclining to too much moisture.

Of different operations already commenced and in progress, the following must be closely attended to:—

Keep your beet and carrot crops perfectly free from weeds, especially when they are young.

Thin them out at proper distances in the row.

Give corn fields early and frequent cultivation.

And remember that *five* or *six* early dressings, to corn, or any other crop, are quite as cheap as *one* tedious and laborious one, after the weeds are a foot high and as thick as grass on a meadow;—

And benefit the crop incomparably more.

And in all work with *hoes*, remember that a touch on the grindstone, at least once a day, is strict economy, and great comfort to the laborer.

Canada thistles must be mowed before seeding to prevent spreading;—and to destroy them, keep them constantly below ground by ploughing or otherwise, and they will soon be smothered and destroyed.

All other troublesome weeds should be watched, and destroyed.

Keep in mind the importance of frequently stirring the soil about cultivated crops—and let all young and newly transplanted fruit trees be well hoed about, and kept clear of all grass and weeds.

The Weather of May

Has been no less remarkable than in the preceding months. The temperature of the first half was 44,98, of the second half 63,04. Of May 1840, was 50,62, 64,87.

The first half continued to be cool, vegetation made very slow progress, some trees and plants shot forth their flowers and their leaves. From Thursday the 20th, when the warm weather began to appear with some power, vegetation put forth with astonishing rapidity, plums, cherries, apples and quinces followed in rapid succession, indeed some apple flowers appeared with the late peach blossoms. The same plum trees which last year blossomed fully on April 26th, were this year in full bloom May 21st. Some cherries blossomed fully in the morning, began to drop their petals in the afternoon, and the next day showed clearly their fruit. The leaves and flower stalks of the Horse Chesnut burst forth on the 21st, and in four or five days the blossoms were fully formed. The rapidity with which the forests were covered with foliage, was unparalleled in this region. The earth was covered as in a day, with its verdant carpet. It required constant attention to keep up with the profusion and variety of the flowers. In *ten* days more the season will be nearly as forward as usual. The mean temperature of the month was 45,30, and of 1840 was 57,97. The Barometer has stood almost at the same point, 29,59, for the last half of the month. C. DEWEY.

Pear Trees.

We find pear trees in less demand than almost any other article in the nursery. Why should this be so? The pear is one of our most delicious fruits; though from the scarcity of trees in the country, it is not improbable that many cultivators have never tasted the better kinds.

As an excuse for neglecting the pear tree however, we have often heard it said, "they are so long before they begin to bear." Now this is the very reason why they should be planted without delay—why *no time should be lost.*

The remark however, is only true *in part.* Some pear trees indeed, like the Bergamot, require much time to get ready; but others, like the Julienne, appear to *come into bearing as soon as the apple tree;* and this trait of character is certainly of no less importance than the color or the size of the fruit, which pomologists are always so careful to mention. If the time required by each kind to come into bearing, was generally known, purchasers of young trees could be much better accommodated. Delicious sorts would in all cases be wanted, but we could well afford to wait several years for the Summer Rose, the Rousselette de Rheims, or the Belle et Bonne, to grow large and get ready, when Williams' Bon Chretien, the Summer Frankreal, or the Bloodgood, were bearing in the mean time. Of 81 sorts noticed by Manning in his "Book of Fruits," 17 are mentioned that "come early into bearing," though several belonging to this class, he has not marked; and at this time we have in the nursery, many trees of the Julienne, not more than six or seven feet high, in full flower. Grafts of this variety, of the Cushing, of the Johonnot, &c. set up on old stocks, bore in two years.

The pear is one of our hardiest fruit trees; and so far as our observations have extended, it is neither subject to the attacks of the caterpillar, nor the borer. Some perish however, with the *fire-blight;* but it should not be allowed. The owner has as much right to complain of bad luck when he stands by while his cattle are destroying his *young* trees, as he has when he stands idle, without reaching forth a hand, while *Scolytus pyri* destroys his *old* trees. Possibly however, there are two kinds of fire-blight; but be this as it may, many of our trees have stood more than twenty years, without any losses of consequence, though the fire-blight has been several times amongst them,—owing entirely as we believe, to this circumstance: *we have cut off the dying limb, and burnt it without delay.* †

Ripening of Pears.

After selecting the article on this subject from the *Gardener's Chronicle,* which appeared in our last number, we brought two kinds of pears from the cellar, where they had remained all winter as hard as when they were taken from the tree, and placed them in a warm room. In about ten days, one sort which had been as green as grass, changed to a golden yellow, and became melting and delicious. An accident has prevented us from giving the name. The other sort also softened soon after, and was considered fine; but it is clearly a misnomer.

In winters past we have had several kinds of pears in the cellar, that either rotted or were thrown to the pigs in the spring, which we are now satisfied would have ripened in a warm room. †

For the New Genesee Farmer.

"Grubs in Cattle."

Messrs. Editors—Perhaps your correspondent, Mr. Miller of Ohio, will find a satisfactory answer to his inquiries on the above subject, in the remarks on "Bots and Horse Bees," in the last two numbers of the Farmer. It is well known that these *grubs* are the larvæ of the *goad fly* or *gad-fly,* so often seen on the backs of cattle in summer, the scientific name of which is *Oestrus bovis,* or the *Ox-stinger.* The eggs are deposited in the skin, and the larvæ produce considerable swellings on the backs and sides of cattle. They irritate the flesh, and become a disease, often painful, weakening, and emaciating to the animal. There is not any *preventive* of their depredations, or any remedy for their action, which has fallen under my eye. Their effects are much more powerful upon poorer and weaker cattle, and perhaps their eggs are laid with greater ease in such animals, or that they may meet with less resistance from weaker cattle. If such is the fact, the farmer will find the *grand preventive* in the good strength and power of the animal, and the *best remedy* in the *good keeping* and consequent vigor of his cattle. Let him not *winter* any inferior animals, either of cattle or sheep, as both these seem more subject to suffering from the larvæ peculiar to them.

Rochester, May, 1841. C. DEWEY.

From the New England Farmer.

How can Farming be made Profitable?—Subsoil Ploughing.

Letter of E. Phinney, Esq. to A. Huntington, Esq., published in the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, 1840.

A. Huntington, Esq.—Dear Sir—The question is often asked, How can farming be made profitable? I answer, by liberal manuring, deep and thorough ploughing, and clean culture. I will venture to affirm, without fear of contradiction, that no instance can be cited, where a farmer who has manured his grounds highly, made a judicious use of the plough, and cultivated with care, has failed to receive an ample remuneration for the amount invested—nay more, that has not received a greater advance upon his outlay than the average profit derived from any other business. One great difficulty is, that most farmers seem not to be aware of the fact, that the greater the outlay, to a reasonable extent, when skilfully applied, the greater will be the profit; they therefore manure sparingly, plough shallow, and the consequence is, get poorly paid for their labor. This has raised a prejudice and given a disrelish to the business of farming, especially among those who are in the habit and are desirous of realizing something more from their occupation than a naked return of the amount expended.

The farmer who is so sparing of his manure that he can get but thirty bushels of corn from an acre, gets barely enough to pay him for the expense of cultivation; and in addition to this, by the ordinary method of ploughing, his field, at each successive rotation, is deteriorating, his crops becoming less, and in a few years he finds he must abandon his exhausted and worn out fields, to seek a subsistence for himself and family in some other business, or in some other region, where the hand of man has been less wasteful of the bounties of nature.

Instead then of his scanty manuring of ten cart loads to the acre, which will give him but thirty bushels of corn, let him apply thirty loads. This additional twenty loads, at the usual price of manure in this part of the country, will cost him thirty dollars. But he now, instead of thirty bushels of corn, gets sixty bushels, and the increased quantity of stover will more than pay for the excess of labor required in cultivating and harvesting the large crop over that of the small one. He has then added thirty bushels of corn to his crop by means of twenty loads of manure, which at the usual price of one dollar per bushel, pays him in the first crop for his extra outlay. His acre of land is laid to grass after taking off the corn, and the effect of his twenty loads of additional manuring, will be to give him, at the lowest estimate, three additional tons of hay in the three first years of mowing it, worth fifteen dollars a ton standing in the field. Now look at the result. His thirty dollars expended for extra manuring was paid for in the first year's crop, and at the end of three years more he will have received forty-five dollars profit on his outlay of thirty dollars: and in addition to this, his land is improved, and in much better condition for a second rotation. There is no delusion in this. It is a practical result, of the reality of which any farmer may satisfy himself, who will take the trouble to try the experiment.

From no item of outlays can the farmer derive so ample and so certain a profit, as from his expenditures for manure to a certain extent. This has been most strikingly verified by some of our West Cambridge farmers. It is not uncommon among some of the farmers in that town, to put on their grounds one hundred dollars' worth of manure to the acre, and in more instances than one, the gross sales of produce from ten acres under the plough, have amounted to five thousand dollars in one season. This is the result of high manuring and judicious cultivation of a soil too which is exceedingly poor and sandy.

The subject of subsoil ploughing is one upon which there has been little said, and less done, in this part of the country. In all our grounds, except those which are very loose and sandy, there is no doubt that great benefit would be derived from the use of the subsoil plough. In England, the effect of subsoil ploughing in increasing their crops, as stated by some agricultural writers, would seem almost incredible. By this means, the crops in that country have been doubled, and in many instances trebled. The expense however, is stated to be very great—so great, as to be beyond the means of most of our farmers. In one case the expense of subsoil ploughing on a farm of over five hundred acres, was estimated by the owner to cost the enormous sum of thirteen hundred pounds sterling. This calculation took into consideration the use of the heavy Deaston plough, which always required four, and in some stiff clays, six horses to work it. I am aware that an implement might be constructed, which though it might not do the business quite so well, could, nevertheless, be made highly beneficial in the hands of our farmers, and obtained at a far less cost. I am informed that Mr. Bosson, of the Yankee Farmer, has, with a highly praise-worthy zeal in the interest of agriculture, imported from England a subsoil plough, which may be worked with a less powerful team than the one commonly in use in that country.

In a climate like our own, which at that season of the year when our crops, particularly our root crops, most need the benefit of moisture that may be derived from deep ploughing, and are most likely to suffer from drought, the use of the subsoil plough would be attended with unquestionable benefit. On a field of my own, which had been set to an orchard, and therefore kept under the plough for some years, in attempting to underdrain a part of it that was usually flooded by water in the spring of the year, I noticed what the English call the "upper crust." This lay some inches below the surface, at the depth to which the land had been usually ploughed, formed by the treading of the oxen and the movements of the plough over it. This I found to be so hard as to be apparently as impenetrable by the roots as a piece of marble, and discovered to me at once the cause of the failure, in a great measure, of my crop of potatoes the year before. Having discovered what I supposed to be the cause of the failure, I set about devising measures to remedy it.

I have never seen a subsoil plough, there never having been one seen or made in this part of the country. I consulted my ingenious friends, Messrs. Prouty & Mears, and, at my request, they made an instrument of very cheap and simple construction, consisting of a wooden beam, about three inches square, and three feet long, with three tines or teeth of the common cultivator, placed in a direct line in the beam, extending about eight inches below the beam; to this handles were attached similar to the handles of a plough. On trying this by running after the drill plough, I found, in my hard stony subsoil, it was quite inadequate to the business, being too light and of insufficient strength. I then had one constructed of similar plan, but much heavier and stronger. The beam five feet long, six inches square, of white oak, well ironed, with three tines in nearly a right line, made of the best Swedes iron, one and a half inches square, extending twelve inches below the beam, with a spur at the foot, some less than that of the tine of the cultivator, with strong handles and an iron beam extending from each handle to the centre of the beam, by which the balance is easily preserved. This implement, drawn by two yoke of oxen, followed the drill plough in getting in carrots, and performed the work better than I had anticipated. The "upper crust" gave way, the resistance made by the hard gravelly bottom and smaller stones was readily overcome. The earth was loosened in most places twelve or fourteen inches from the surface, and though not so thoroughly pulverized as it probably would have been by a perfect subsoil plough, yet, in my very hard, stony subsoil, I am inclined to believe, that for simple drill husbandry, this will be found to be a valuable substitute for the English subsoil plough. And considering the small price of the implement, and the greater ease with which it is worked, the friction being much lessened by dispensing with the sole, I shall continue to use this until I can find a better. A part of my crop of carrots was sowed upon the same land appropriated for that crop last year; no more manure

was applied than in the previous year, and notwithstanding the severe drought which greatly injured most of our root crops, my crop on this piece of land was nearly double to that of last year. There is no known cause to which I can attribute this great increase of the produce, but the use of my new constructed substitute for a sub soil plough. The soil was stirred to the depth of fourteen inches; by this means the roots of the carrots were enabled to strike deep, and thereby not only find more nourishment, but to overcome, in a great measure, the effects of a very pinching drought.

With great respect,
Your ob't serv't.
E. PHINNEY.

Lexington, Mass.

From Western Farmer.

American Society of Agriculture.

An Address to the farmers of the United States; to every friend of agricultural improvement; to every citizen of the United States who desires to see elevated the character and standing of the cultivators of American soil.

Most respected and most respectable friends and brothers, give me your attention for a few fleeting moments; your humble brother, who now addresses you, published a suggestion about three years ago, for the purpose of arousing your attention to the subject of forming a National Agricultural Society; that suggestion was then responded to with a hearty good will throughout the country. But action upon the subject has been overwhelmed by the political whirlwind that has swept over our country. In the first lull of the succeeding calm, the proposition to form such a society has been renewed, and with one exception, has met with a cheering "God speed the project." None doubt the utility of the proposed society, yet doubtless there are many who would like to see the object, end and aim of the society more fully explained. To such I now offer some of my views, and in doing so, invite you all to give yours; for this is one object of a National Society to interchange our views.

Many warm friends of the measure, who are anxious to see the society in operation, cannot see how it is to be organized. They say, "No doubt if once organized, it would daily increase in strength and usefulness; but it is like a great complicated piece of machinery, of great use and value when once in motion, but very difficult to start." Now, to me there is no difficulty in the way. All that is wanted is a few active engineers to put the machine in motion. Immediate and decided action of a few of the active friends of agricultural improvement, who must assume the responsibility to act as engineers as well as pioneers for the whole Union: and having once given the society an existence, it will flourish and increase in strength just as our political Union has done.

The following plan of organizing the society is suggested to your consideration:

Let as many of the friends of the project as can be induced to do so, meet at the city of Washington, on some day of the autumn of 1841, (the particular day to be hereafter fixed,) and there form a constitution for the society, and elect officers, to wit: a president, a vice president for each state, a recording secretary for each state, county, city and principal town in the United States, a treasurer, and probably a publisher of a national paper, to be called the Journal of the American Society of Agriculture.

The first officers will hold their offices until the next annual meeting, which should be held at the capital of that state which had furnished the greatest number of members at the time when the president of the society should issue his proclamation to convene the second meeting.

The place of each annual meeting should be fixed at the preceding one, in some state other than the one where it was then held, so as to give the members in each state an easier opportunity of attending.

As in the formation of all such associations it is necessary to have some cash funds, are you willing to donate "a mite" to accomplish this great national object?

If so, an opportunity will hereafter be offered you to do so. Upon some of you I hope to make a personal call for that purpose, should it be thought advisable, after due reflection, to proceed in the organization; therefore, I pray you to give this subject your serious consideration.

If you should aid in the formation of this society, will not your children "rise up and bless you?" For one of the first objects of the National Agricultural Society should be to connect with it a "National Agricultural School."

Not such a "National School" as the only one we now have, which has, with too much truth, been called "a nursery of aristocracy"—where the humble son of a farmer is rarely admitted, and if admitted, what is he taught? Not how to cultivate his mother earth, and make her sons glad; not how to increase life, but the art of destruction, the trade of blood!! Such is now your only national school.

Such will not be the only one, in a few short years, if you will lend your energies to form a National Society, whose motto will be, "to elevate the character and standing of the cultivators of the American soil." For when once organized, you will show a united force of many thousands, whose voice will be heard in the halls of Congress demanding our birthright. Be assured we shall be heard. "Let all our energies be concentrated, and we can do any thing in the power of man; but divided and scattered as we are, we spend our forces, as it were, drop by drop; whereas, *union would make us mightier than a torrent.*" We *can*, shall we say we WILL form such a torrent as will overwhelm our political rulers, unless they will do justice to the agricultural class of the community.

As soon as the National Agricultural Society is formed let us ask Congress to appropriate the "Smytheonian fund" of half a million of dollars to establish a National School. If we unite as we should do, our "torrent" will be too strong for time-serving politicians to resist.

I look upon the National Agricultural School as the greatest blessing to flow from the National Society.

But the Journal of the Society will also prove of immense advantage. It will embody a vast amount of matter, useful and interesting to every cultivator in the Union. The most carefully prepared tables of the productions of the earth, from every section of the Union will be kept constantly before the reader, totally different from those vehicles of deception, and often fraud upon the farmer, called "prices current." It is by the quantity produced, and the probable demand therefore, that we can understand whether it is for our best interto sell our crops now, or store them up. At every meeting there would be numbers from every state in the Union, as ready to impart as to receive information.

"All the inducements of the business of a National Society, a National Fair, and a National School," and the honor of being a member of such a society, would be enough, I think, to make us all feel that it would be a greater honor to be elected a state delegate to one of the annual meetings of the National Society than to be elected a member of Congress.

It cannot be expected in this short address, that I should point out all the good that would flow from the action of the proposed society. But if we are convinced that the effect would conduce to the interest and happiness of the great mass of American agriculturists of the Union, let us act, and with spirit too.

And now my friends, one and all, do you approve of the plan of organization? Speak out boldly if you do not. And if you do not object, the leading friends of the measure will fix upon a day for the first meeting, and proceed in the manner proposed.

There has been an argument raised against organizing such a society at present, "because the public mind has not been sufficiently instructed, and does not sufficiently appreciate the advantages of such an association to render it successful."

Now it is on this very account that the friends of the proposed National Society wish to see it established, that the operations thereof may wake up an excitement throughout our "wide scattered population," that shall be the moving cause of changing the "condition of the country."

It is also argued that the failure of several state and county societies is proof that a national one must fail also.

Let me ask if this is a valid argument? This short quotation, in my mind, is sufficient to knock the whole force of the argument into nonentity: "Divided and scattered as we are, we spend our force as it were, drop by drop; whereas UNION would make us mightier than a torrent."

The object of all state and county societies has been of a local nature. Their existence has been known only in their own locality, and they have been too weak in numbers to command legislative aid. Who can tell what would have been the effects if all the members of all the local societies in the Union had been attached to one National Society? If all the exertion of all these societies, collectively and individually, had been concentrated upon one object, would it not have formed a "torrent" as mighty, comparatively speaking, as the thundering Niagara? If the nation, instead of individuals, had received all the light of the intelligent minds that have been devoted to these local societies, would it now be said "that the public mind was not sufficiently enlightened to appreciate the advantages to be derived from a National Society?" If all the money that has been devoted "drop by drop" upon "model farms" and local schools had been concentrated, should we not now have an institution worthy the great country we inhabit?

If our population is scattered; if "long distances intervene between the most efficient friends of agricultural improvement," so much the more need of forming such a society as shall draw them together in "one strong bond of brotherhood."

Is it a fact "that the time has not yet arrived when such an association can be organized with a reasonable certainty of success?" If such is the fact, I am disappointed in the energy and character of my countrymen.

Once more I call upon you to answer me this question; am I so disappointed in your character?

Do not refuse your countenance to the measure because it does not originate in high places. For "if ever we are to have a National Society of Agriculture, it must be got up by the farmers themselves;" and as one of that class I now address you.

If the present attempt at organization fail, the matter may be considered as decided for the present generation.

The only question then is, shall the matter sleep until you and I are past waking?

I am a devoted friend to present organization of a National Society of Agriculture, and a National School, *that will elevate the character and standing of the cultivators of the American soil,*

And your friend and brother,
SOLON ROBINSON.

Lake C. H., Ia., April 1, 1841.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Letter from Wisconsin.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Among the interesting articles in your paper, none are esteemed more highly, or looked for with more solicitude by me, than those relating to the flower garden and to horticultural products, by your valuable assistant, D. T. He is always entertaining and useful; and I should like to take a peep over his garden fence in a month or two, although our prairies and woodlands can boast of their peerless beauties in the way of flowers, not to be exceeded by those cultivated in eastern gardens. I am not a scientific botanist, but can appreciate well the beauties of Flora. Here many plants grow wild, that are nurtured and esteemed among the florists of the east. I shall make a collection of the most of them and place them in my front garden, and will some future day, do myself the pleasure of sending some of the seeds, &c. to you.

By the way, I see you are making a collection of grasses. I think you could find quite a variety in this country; for we have many varieties growing wild in our marshes and low lands, many of which make very good hay. We have also wild rice in abundance; for you must know that this neighborhod was the residence of the Menonimee Indians, or wild rice eaters, as they were called by the French, and a few of whom still linger round their ancient homes.

I wish to inquire what is best to apply to cure a loss of the eye in neat cattle. I have a favorite half blood Durham cow, which last summer had the misfortune to lose her left eye, the sight having all run out. Now I wish to know what to apply to heal over the wound. Will you inform me?

E. B. QUINER.

Milwaukee, W. T.,

Large Hogs.

Mr. George Baker, of Edgmont, Delaware county, Pa., slaughtered, on the 10th of March last, a hog which weighed, when dressed, 879 lbs.!

Another.

Mr. Philip S. Bishop, of Edgmont, Delaware county, Pa., also slaughtered, on the 30th of March, a hog which weighed, when dressed, 967 lbs.! Those two hogs were about 2½ years old, and of common stock; both of one litter. The litter consisted of twenty-three. We challenge the Berkshires to beat this.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Flowers of Spring.

Some travelers have spoken of the *punctuality* of the seasons in both high and low latitudes, as if the lines there were stretched tight: though we know the oscillation in more temperate climates, is very great. Thus Dr. Clarke says the snow in Russia went off on the day that had been foretold: and Bruce observed a tree in Abyssinia to bloom on the same day for several years. In this country however, in 1834, the flowers of the Japan Quince were "nearly ready to expand" on the first of the fourth month; but in 1841, on the twentieth of the fifth month.

The difference however, is not so great with the apricot. In 1834, it bloomed on the thirteenth of the fourth month—in 1841, on the 10th of the fifth month, showing a difference of only twenty-seven days.

The peach tree blossoms later than the apricot. In 1834, the difference was three days; in 1835, six days; in 1841, ten days. But this delay is easily explained: Cold winds from the north, continued several days, and vegetation was nearly at a stand.

We will now notice flowers that appear earlier in the season.

Erythronium dens-canis from England is a beautiful little plant. One variety has white flowers, others of a reddish purple. It is earlier than our native species, and increases more slowly.

Of *Corydalis*, we think the American species are rather more delicate than those from Siberia. All do best in a shady soil abounding with vegetable earth, particularly *C. formosa*, and *C. nobilis;* but *C. cava*, *C. cucullaria*, and *C. canadensis*, are very pretty in the open border. *C. solida* with us, has not brought its flowers to maturity.

The Crown Imperial is "a thing to wonder at;" but it is splendid as well as curious. Some other species of the same genus *(Fritillaria)* are also interesting. Of these, *F. pyrenaica*, and *F. meleagris*, with brownish variegated flowers, are the finest that we have seen. *F. persica* has very little beauty.

Some species of *Narcissus* are too tender for this climate; but others are very hardy. The Trumpet Major in two varieties, is remarkable for its earliness and the great size of its nectary. The single Daffodil is showy, though less so than its double varieties known under the name of Phœnix. *N. biflorus* of a yellowish white, is interesting. *N. argustifolius*, and *N. poeticus* with white petals and shallow nectaries tipped with crimson, are very fine; and though nearly allied are sufficiently distinct for both the botanist and the florist.

The Jonquils are sometimes arranged as a separate group, though belonging to the same genus. These are, the great jonquil *(N. calathinus)* and the common or fragrant jonquil *(N. jonquilla.)* The latter has a variety with double flowers.

The Hyacinth is a most desirable plant for its beauty and its fragrance. Its varieties spread into almost every color, though in neither red nor yellow, are the marking intense. Loudon quotes Miller as saying that in his time the Haarlem florist had 2000 varieties; and he adds, that though the passion for this flower had greatly declined, they have still upwards of half that number.

The grape hyacinth and nutmeg hyacinth, both remarkable for their fragrance, are now placed in the genus *Muscari*. The former has small flowers of a rich blue-purple.

The common Tulip is called "the king of florists' flowers:" and certainly ranks among the most splendid. Red, yellow, white, are almost endlessly compounded; while blue, purple, violet, are eschewed. Loudon says a late London catalogue contains more than 630 varieties of this flower.

Another species *(Tulipa turcica?)* has bright yellow flowers, increases from seed, and makes a fine display in the border. It is sufficiently distinct from the common tulip to excite attention.

The *Iris* is a genus that long continues to decorate the garden. Soon after *I. persica* has faded, the purple *I. pumila*, another with light yellow flowers, and a third *(I. cristata,)*—come into bloom. The last is the most of a dwarf, but nearly covers the ground as it spreads, and is remarkable for the delicacy of its tints—a light blue finely variegated with purple, white, and yellow.

The trailing species of the *Phlox*, also exhibits masses of bloom; and few spots on earth are finer than those covered by *P. subulata* and *P. setacea*. *P. nivalis* appears to be a variety of the latter; and a bank of snow may give some idea of the multitude and whiteness of its blossoms. It requires some protection in winter.

Pulmonaria virginica, a native plant from the alluvial soil of our rivers, eighteen inches high, has large delicate leaves and fine blue flowers suspended from the top of the stem. A white variety is rare, though we have seen it on islands in the Schuylkill, and on the banks of the Tonnewanta.

Magnolia aboxata, a shrub from China, blooms when only two or three feet high. It is almost hardy, and quite so in mild winters. The flowers are large, purple on the outside and white within. It is magnificent. †

Wheat turning to Chess.

We had hoped to have kept clear of this controversy—we hope so still. Several communications have been received, favoring transmutation, but as they appear to us not only wholly inconclusive, but as not affecting in the least degree the immutability of the law of nature that plants or animals of one genus never change to another, we beg leave to decline their publication, as well as all others which do not amount to a *demonstration* of such change. In the mean time, we may state two facts, capable of the clearest proof, which may be furnished if necessary, either of which we consider a *demonstration* that wheat does *not* turn to chess.

1. No plant, nor animal, has ever been known, to change from one genus to another, as a swan to an eagle, a hen to a humming bird, an elm to a hemlock, or a *Triticum* to a *Bromus;* and to admit such changes would be to throw the beautiful order of Creation into inextricable confusion.

2. There are farms, and regions of country, where chess has been carefully excluded or eradicated, where it does not return, and which it would of course do, if a change occurred.

To those who may be puzzled to explain the frequent appearance of chess where wheat has been injured or destroyed, except by the conclusion that such injured wheat is transformed to chess, we will merely instance a few, out of many facts, to assist them. 1. Chess, like the seeds of many other weeds, will remain for years, without growing, in the soil. 2. It has been seen, when overshadowed by wheat or grass, with a single grain growing on a stem two inches high, ripening and perpetuating its species on the soil, wholly unobserved by a common eye; and when the wheat has been destroyed, it has been seen to shoot up from a single seed, four feet high, and bear thousands of seeds. 3. Seeds of chess, generally escape the teeth of animals, and are scattered with their manure wherever they may pass; and birds may scatter it profusely in the same way, unobserved. 4. Chess, from its insignificant appearance, frequently escapes the eye of the farmer, and is sown by him over his fields, when it might be detected by careful examination, as by spreading it on a table or floor. 5. When allowed a fair chance, it multiplies with far greater rapidity than wheat, and hence the constant tendency it has to the ascendancy.

And those, who like our correspondent "R." have seen, or *heard of*, heads of chess growing out of wheat heads, or on wheat stalks, we would respectfully request to forward them to this office, where they can be seen. It is a little singular that such great curiosities are never preserved; or if they have been in some instances formerly, they have invariably on rigid examination, proved impositions. If any of our correspondents, or any other person, will procure us such a specimen, which shall be pronounced by an experienced examiner of plants, such as Prof. Dewey, as no hoax, he shall have one hundred dollars for his trouble, with our thanks.

Manufacture of Silk in State Prisons.

It is well known that for several years past numerous memorials have been presented to the Legislature of this State complaining of the mechanical labor performed in the State Prison at Auburn. Gov. Seward has lately called the attention of the Legislatre to this subject, and recommended that the present system be gradually abolished, and the culture and manufacture of silk adopted in its stead. Experiments already tried have shown the practicability of the enterprise, and as it would entirely obviate the evils complained of by the mechanics, it appears to us to be a very wise measure. The only difficulty in the way of its immediate success is the want of materials, and this will doubtless soon be obviated. Mr. Polhemus, the Prison Agent, has issued the following notice, which we cheerfully give a place in our columns:

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

State Prison, Auburn, N. Y.
May 15th, 1841.

The subscriber as agent of said Prison, having commenced the manufacture of SEWING SILK, by convict labor, will pay three dollars per bushel for all the Cocoons of a good quality that may be offered at this Prison, hereafter. Any communication upon this subject, addressed to the subscriber, *(post paid,)* from any part of the United States, will receive immediate attention.

Having become thoroughly satisfied of the fact, that the Morus Multicaulus Mulberry will endure the frosts of winter in this latitude, without care or attention, nearly, if not quite as well as the common Apple Tree, the subscriber has determined upon extending the business of manufacturing Silk at this prison, to any amount that the procurement of the material will allow; and hopes ultimately to make it the principal employment of the convicts here confined. Under this determination he will be prepared at all times to purchase for cash, at the above price, all the Cocoons of a good quality that may be offered from any part of the United States.

The immense amount of foreign Silks annually imported into the U. S. demonstrates the policy, if not the necessity of a combined effort on the part of the citizens of this country, generally, for the production of *American Silk*, which when properly fabricated, it is believed far excels in quality that produced in any other part of the world; hence every individual in the community, from motives of patriotism, as well as interest, should feel a deep solicitude for its culture and success.

It is believed that most farmers will, to a certain extent, find it profitable, so far at least, as the necessary labor in feeding the worms, etc., can be performed by the juvenile members of their families.

The tree may be planted by the fence side and in other unproductive portions of their grounds, to an extent sufficient, after a few year's growth, to produce a large amount of Silk—nor is it necessary (as has been supposed) to incur any expense in preparing buildings or fitting up apartments for the feeding of worms—a common barn, or out house of any description will answer all the purposes; barns in particular may be used to great advantage during the early part of the season, previous to the ingathering of the crops.

Being aware that very erroneous opinions are entertained by many in regard to the process of producing

the Cocoon, to obviate which, any person desirous of correct information upon this subject, will be furnished the same gratuitously on application to Mr. JOHN MORRISON, at this prison, who has a thorough knowledge of the business in all its parts, having for many years had the entire charge and superintendence of an extensive silk manufactory in Europe.

HENRY POLHEMUS, Agent.

P. S. Editors of Newspapers in this State who are friendly to a change in the mechanical branches now carried on in our State Prisons, are requested to give the above a gratuitous insertion. H P. Ag't.

Galvanic Plant-Protector.

It appears by a late English paper, that a galvanic battery has been successfully employed to guard the Dahlia against slugs and snails. Most of our readers will get a correct idea of this apparatus from a tin basin, six inches in diameter, with the bottom out. The material however, must be zinc, surrounded by a band of copper one inch wide, neatly fitted on the outside near the rim, and held up by dots of soder. It is pressed into the ground, so that no insect can crawl under it; and its effect is thus described:

"The mollusca may crawl up the zinc with impunity, but on coming in contact with the copper, will receive a galvanic shock, and immediately turn away, or fall to the ground. I have repeatedly watched them, and have observed they were extremely cautious in approaching a second time.—The apparatus acts in wet or dry weather, and is therefore always in action."

We ought to mention however, that the upper edge of the zinc has an indented flange, turned horizontally outward, just above the copper band.

We have thought of applying this apparatus to the plum tree, &c. to protect the fruit against the curculio. Insects that fly into the trees, of course will not be interrupted; but the curculio, like the snail or the slug in England, is decidedly a crawler. To prevent the hogs from interfering, a guard of thorns or briers may be useful; or perhaps it may be found to act several feet up the trunk, where rags or tow may be stuffed in between the tree and the magic circle. †

Wilkie's Scotch Plough.

John M'Connell, of Ontario, very justly objects to the want of accuracy, in the statement of the committee on the Worcester trial of ploughs, where they describe the performance of a "Scotch plough," without naming the inventor or manufacturer. If our correspondent will turn to the very full report of that trial, given at the time, by Henry Colman, in the New England Farmer, he will find this deficiency of the committee supplied, and that it was Wilkie's plough, imported, which was there exhibited.

In justice to Wilkie's plough, it may be proper to state, that at the late trial of ploughs, under the direction of the Committee of the Ayrshire Agricultural Society, it accomplished a given quantity of work with more ease than any other, except Ransom's plough, though the latter did its work in a far more imperfect manner than Wilkie's, when the experiment was made on sward land. We do not consider the Worcester trial as at all decisive, as circumstances, and especially differences in the tenacity and condition of the soil, are found to vary the results very materially. We believe however, that experiments of this kind, are the only accurate test of the merits of different ploughs, and we hope they may be repeated with every necessary variation, as in clay and in sand, in sward and in stubble, with wide furrows and narrow, shallow and deep, lapping and flat, and we have no doubt that some which may prove imperfect in one way, may be excellent in another. *

Darlington on the Grasses.

We have received from the author, Dr. Darlington, of West-Chester, Pa. his "Discourse on the Character, Properties, and Importance to man, of the Natural Family of Plants called Gramineæ, or True Grasses. [Delivered as a lecture before the class of the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science, Feb. 19, 1841.]"

This little pamphlet contains a large fund of information relative to this very important order of plants, and the high attainments of the author as an American botanist, and the plain and colloquial style of the lecture, render it uncommonly interesting to the young student in botany. With the exception of one instance, where a *nauseous* and pernicious drink is termed a "rich potation," we have also been pleased with the occasional remarks of a general and moral character contained in it. *

N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

We have received a letter from H. S. Randall, Esq. Corresponding Sec'y of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, complaining of some remarks in our April number, in relation to that Society. Mr. R. thinks our remarks do injustice to its managers, and afford evidence that we labor under erroneous impressions respecting the character of that Society. We cannot consistently publish the whole of the letter, without following it with a lengthy rejoinder; and wishing to avoid all cause of animosity, we prefer to explain, or retract, our remarks, and only give some extracts from the letter.

In the first place, by way of explanation, we remark that the article alluded to, was written in great haste, and under a feeling of considerable disappointment, in view of what appeared to us the meagre appropriation, named in the bill reported to the Legislature—being only one-half of the amount asked in our petitions. In the second place, we wrote under wrong impressions, in supposing the bill was reported before any of our western petitions were received—which we have since learned was not the case. We also supposed that the "N. Y. State Agricultural Society" would, as heretofore, confine its operations mainly to Albany, and be managed chiefly by gentlemen of that vicinity. With these impressions on our mind, and its past history in view, we think it not surprising that we did not cherish the most favorable opinion of the Society, or expect much general good to result from it.

We are happy to say however, that the late proceedings of the Society, and the zeal and public spirit now manifested by its officers, have made a more favorable impression on our minds; and so long as its operations are governed by the principles we believe they now are, the New York State Agricultural Society shall receive our cordial approbation and support; and we think we can safely promise it the good will and co-operation of the majority of our readers in this State.

With the worthy Secretary therefore, we say, "let all bickerings and jealousies be forgotten," among those who labor in this great cause; and let us put forth our united efforts to help on the work of improvement,—let our motto be '*Onward for the good of all.*' Then glorious success, the increase of happiness and prosperity, will surely crown our efforts.

We heartily concur with the sentiments of the following extracts, and hope that we and our readers may be favored with a farther aquaintance with the writer.

"The meetings of the State Society have heretofore been held at Albany, to secure the co-operation of members of the Legislature, and such other business men as resort to the Capitol during the sessions of that body This might have been an error. But if so, it was one that escaped the notice of the *most western* members of the Society. * * * * The annual Fair is to be held this year at Syracuse. It was placed there on the motion of an individual, who has been for years a member of the State Society—and the vote received the consurrence of every Member of the Board, residing "about Albany." All that the old members of the State Society demand is *respect for their motives*,—when it comes to the matter of dollars and cents, they ask no priority—no privileges.—The eastern members will meet their western friends at Syracuse, and compete with them on fair and even terms. Is not this all that can be demanded."

* * * * *

The *cause* demands that there should be no bickerings—no jealousies in our ranks. The New Genesee Farmer will certainly not be the first to scatter dissention and jealousy among friends and co-workers. If there be rivalries between men or periodicals, or sections of country, let it be manifested in a struggle to outvie each other in *excellence, in efforts to advance the cause.* Instead of destroying *each other*, let us, like the rivals of old, see who can plunge deepest into the ranks of the *enemy!* * * * *

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your ob't servant,

HENRY S. RANDALL.

A Tariff on Imports, acting incidentally for Protection, not generally unfavorable to our Foreign Trade.

MESSRS. EDITORS—It strikes me that the protective policy of government towards its own manufactures, when the protection is incidentally given by a tariff for revenue, cannot impair the legitimate importing trade of the country.

We admit that the amount of capital employed in the foreign trade in New York alone amounts to 48,000,000, but if we refer to the statistical details of the articles on which this trade is based, we shall find that our own manufactured articles of cotton, wool, and iron, besides cabinet-ware, upholstery, and the thousand and one other Yankee notions, form a large item in the aggregate amount. It is true that our trade with England and France may be diminished so far as imports are concerned, if our silks, wines, woolen goods, *rail road* iron, &c. &c., are in part supplied by home production. But will not our trade with all the rest of the world be proportionably increased by it?

Before the protection which the tariff of 1824 gave to our cotton manufacturers, such a thing as an export of American cotton goods was unheard of; but now so great is the export demand for our cotton fabrics, muslins, calicoes, drillings, &c. &c., that the prices of those articles have actually improved of late, when foreign goods are a drug in the market.

Is it sound policy for the north to consume more French silks than they can pay for, in order that the south may sell France a few hundred more bales of cotton? Would not the south be more profitably employed, if in varying her productions, she becomes less dependent on a fluctuating unsteady foreign market; more free from the effects of competition in the production of a single staple, which of late years has so disastrously effected the pecuniary condition of the Union?

Even the advocates of protection would not oppose the cotton growing, or as they too arrogantly call themselves, the "*exporting*" states, from exchanging their staples in Europe to any extent they please, for articles solely for their own consumption. If they can buy their negro cloths, woolen and cotton goods, boots, shoes, cabinet-ware, &c. &c., on better terms than the north will exchange with them for their cotton, the north will not complain. But is it right that the north and west, who have no market in England and France for their agricultural staples, to be compelled to support an impoverishing importing trade with those nations, merely to enable the south to export more cotton? In order to import we must first be able to consume; and how can we consume foreign fabrics, if we cannot sell the productions of our own industry?

S. W.

The Wheat Interests.

The name of our paper has become almost synonymous with *wheat growing;* and this being the leading business of at least nine-tenths of our readers, we feel assured that no apology is necessary for the space allowed the following document.

This memorial, with its accompanying statistics, was prepared, with great labor, by JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor of the N. Y. Emancipator, who, to say nothing of his zealous labors for the abolition of slavery, deserves the thanks of the farming community for his valuable efforts to promote the interests of agriculture. The Senate deemed this memorial worthy of being printed for public distribution; and unless we greatly misjudge, it will do more to open the eyes of the nation on this great subject, than any other paper that has appeared. The complete document is for sale by the author, at the low price of $1 per hundred; and we hope all of our readers who feel interested in the subject, will not only secure a copy for themselves, but distribute some to their friends.

We regret that our space does not allow us to publish it complete.

MEMORIAL
OF
JOSHUA LEAVITT,

Praying the adoption of measures to secure an equitable and adequate market for American wheat.

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 27, 1841.
Referred to the Com. on Ag. and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress convened:

The undersigned, a citizen of New Jersey, respectfully solicits the attention of Congress to the following memoir, presenting a few considerations connected with the wheat product of the northwest.

The six northwestern states, (including, as such, the two territorial governments, soon to be admitted as states,) of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wiskonsin, and Iowa, spread over a surface of 236,211 square miles, not including the portions of Wiskonsin and Iowa, still held by the Indians. Being situated in a temperate and healthful climate, with the greatest natural facilities for communication abroad, with a soil of amazing fertility, they constitute a region of country as well adapted to the residence, support, improvement, and happiness of man, as any equal portion of the globe. Their present population is 2,969,696, being only 12.6 to a square mile. (* 1, 3.) Of the 178,606,672 acres of land in those states, (excluding Indian lands, as above,) 72,693,414 acres, or 40 per cent., have already passed into private ownership, by sales, grants, or reserves; leaving 105,923,258 acres in the hands of the Federal Government. In the settlement and value of this land, the national treasury has a deep interest, as may be seen in the fact that it has already received the sum of $72,214,932 from the actual sale of 52,166,414 acres in these states, (2) The land in private ownership gives 24.5 acres to each inhabitant, and is more by 11,771,414 acres than all the lands in Great Britain and Ireland that is capable of cultivation. (3, 5.) The land actually sold by the Government may be regarded as all bought for cultivation, and exceeds by more than five millions the quantity now under cultivation in the United Kingdom.—The sales in the last eight years are 31,758,666 acres, being only two and a quarter millions less than the lands now cultivated in the island of Great Britain. Of this quantity, 10,068,999 acres, or 31 per cent., were sold in the last four years, since the season of speculation was over; which fact, taken in connection with the vast influx of emigration during the preceding four years, conclusively proves that a much smaller proportion of the land sales of that remarkable period, in these states, were taken for speculation than is generally supposed. At the rate of sales of the whole eight years, the lands in these states would be entirely disposed of in less than twenty years; and at the rate of the last four years, the whole would be sold in seventy-two years. (4.)

The whole quantity of land in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is 77,394,433 acres; of which 46,922,970, or 60.6 per cent., is cultivated; giving an average of but 1.88 acre to each inhabitant, of the 27,704,118 supposed to be the present population of those islands. Fourteen millions, or 18 per cent. more, are deemed capable of cultivation; leaving 15,871,463 acres, or 20.4 per cent. of the whole, worthless for human subsistence. (5.) At the same rate of productiveness with the cultivated land in the United Kingdom, the land already sold by the Government should produce subsistence for near 30 millions of people, while the vast quantity still unsold admits of a nearly proportionate increase. The lands being all held in fee simple, in farms of sufficient size to insure the greatest product with the least labor, unincumbered with rents, tithes, or poor-laws, and no part engrossed by noblemen's parks or royal forests, the products may be expected to reach this amount far in advance of the proportionate increase of population, provided such a market shall be found for the surplus as will furnish the adequate motives and rewards to industry. It is to this point that the attention of Congress is particularly requested.

The actual increase of population in these states shows that there is something in our land system, our freedom from taxation, and the general character of free institutions, as spread over this region by the benign influence of the ordinance of 1787, eminently calculated to impart a healthy vigor to a rising empire, beyond any precedent in the history of the world.—Forty years ago, the whole civilized population of this district was but 50,240; now it is 2,970,696. The ratio of increase during each decennial period of this century is 483,202,85, and 102 per cent. The numerical increase of the last ten years is 1,502,604, being more in number than the whole increase of England and Wales during the first sixty years of the last century. The increase per cent. is greater than the increase per cent. of England and Wales during the whole of that century.

Of the actual growth of trade it is impossible to speak with equal precision, although some valuable data for an estimate may be found in the appended tables. (7, 8, 9.) So great has been the influx of emigrants, that it is only within three or four years that large portions of this district, the best adapted for wheat, have ceased to import bread stuffs, and it is but just now that the actual pressure of a surplus of these products *begins* to be felt upon the general market of the country; barely suggesting to the wisest forecast what is to be. Let the estimate of the future be formed in view of the tables, and of the facts, that the soil is as fertile as any other, with a smaller proportion of waste land, from rocks, mountains, or swamps, than in any region of equal extent; that there are no barrens; that both soil and climate are favorable to the production of provisions of all kinds, while at least two-thirds of the whole is eminently adapted to the culture of wheat; that the population is almost exclusively agricultural, with the advantage of owning every man his farm in fee—purchased, too, at so low a rate that no probable reduction of prices can bring their lands down to the original cost, while cultivation is constantly increasing their value, instead of turning them to waste as in some regions; that the character of the people, for industry, skill, education, general intelligence, order, and regard for law, is surpassed by few other sections of the world—affording assurance that they will always raise as much produce as they can, if there is a market for it, and will always require as much of the products of other regions, in manufactured goods and other comforts, as they can pay for, while their general integrity and the reign of just laws afford a guaranty that they will not run in debt to buy what they cannot see a way to pay for by the products of their labor.—The trade of such a country will be limited only by the physical ability of the people, stimulated to the highest industry by the wants of the most civilized state of society, unless it is clogged by obstructions interposed by the policy of our own or other Governments.

Until the year 1805, wheat chiefly in the form of flour, was the leading article of export from this to foreign countries. The average value for the five years preceding the one named, was $8,205,000. (10.) In that year, cotton reached the value of $9,445,500, and took the precedence of wheat which it has since maintained. The increase since, in the value of domestic products exported yearly, is about fifty-two millions of dollars, the whole of which is in cotton; while the value of wheat and flour has sunk to the fourth place in the columns of exports. The settlement of the wheat region of the northwest, to such an extent as to begin to furnish a surplus, already increases the export of this product; while the prospect for the future calls upon the philosophic statesman and merchant to look upon this growing interest with the deepest concern.

Wheat flour—from its value, its lightness of freight, capability of preservation, and adaptedness to the wants of different countries, as well as the natural indications of the soil and the abundance of water power, either in that country or along the lines of communication with the seaboard;—wheat flour must be the principal reliance of the northwest for foreign export, and for the means of paying for articles of necessity or comfort brought from abroad. The more extended introduction of this staple into our foreign trade would not only increase the actual commerce and revenue to that extent, but would tend to relieve our general monetary interests from the severity of the fluctuations arising from the present almost exclusive reliance upon a single staple. But the most advantageous foreign markets for wheat are grievously obstructed, and rendered so uncertain and fluctuating, as to be nearly valueless to the American Farmer, by the corn laws of Great Britain and France.

The British corn law, as settled in 1828, by the act of 9 Geo. IV, c. 60, is one of the most ingeniously contrived schemes that can well be imagined, calculated to injure the grain-growing interests of other countries, and the grain-consuming portions of its own people, without, it is believed, a corresponding advantage to the agricultural interest, for whose benefit it was intended. The variable scale of duties, rising as the price of grain falls, and falling as the price rises, is but little understood in this country. The "general average," as it is called, is declared every Thursday, at the exchequer; and is obtained by first finding the average of all the grains sold during the week ending on the preceding Saturday, at 150 of the principal towns and markets, and then taking an average of this with the five last preceding general averages; and this last is the declared or general average for that week. When the declared average of wheat is 73*s.* or upwards per quarter of 8 bushels, the duty is 1*s.*; and when the price is 52*s.* or under, the duty is 34*s.* 8*d.*; the intermediate duties being graduated by a scale or tariff. (11, 12.) Wheat and flour may be stored under bond for any length of time, without paying duties, and re-exported at pleasure.

The object of this complicated arrangement is, first, to protect the landholders against foreign competition, and keep up the rent of land so as to sustain the load of taxation imposed by the public debt; secondly, to secure the people against the danger of famine, to which, from the density of the population, and the uncertainty of the seasons, they are greatly exposed; and thirdly, to prevent, as far as possible, great fluctuations in the price of grain. The attempt to overrule the great and irreversible laws of trade, which strike the balance between demand and supply—or, in other words, to prevent fluctuations in a market where the demand was constant and the supply variable—could not but fail. Twenty years ago, it was considered that a deficiency of one-tenth in the harvest would raise the price of wheat three-tenths, and a deficiency of one-third would treble the price. This thermometrical sensitiveness of the market increases, as the increase of population overpasses the increase of production. The yearly consumption of all kinds of grain in Great Britain, is estimated at 52 million quarters, equal to 416 millions of bushels, or 15 bushels to each inhabitant; of which 13 millions of quarters, or 104 million bushels, being 3¾ bushels to each inhabitant, is wheat. The supply of 4½ millions, or nearly 9 per cent., in 1839, was at an average price of 70*s.* which was 80 per cent. above the price in 1835, and nearly 50 per cent. above that of 1836. (14, 16.) In the ten years, 1829 to 1838, the yearly range between the highest and lowest weekly average, averaged 15*s.* 4*d.*, equal to 30 per cent. The greatest fluctuation was in 1828, rising from 52*s.* 4*d.* to 78*s.* 4*d.*, making a range of 50 per cent. These fluctuations of the market in England produce still more disastrous fluctuations in the markets from which supplies are to be drawn. In the ten years above named, the yearly fluctuations were 54 per cent. on an average; and in 1838, the fluctuation was 154 per cent. (13.)

In those ten years, prices ranged from 36*s.* to 78*s.* 4*d.*—a range of 42*s.* 4*d.*, or 118 per cent. The average of the whole is about 56*s.* In 1838, the price rose, between 28th September and 24th October, from 68*s.* 6*d.* to 76*s.* 6*d.*—eight shillings in four weeks. In 1839, it fell, between 6th August and 17th September, from 71*s* 6*d.* to 55*s.* 4*d.* or 2*s.* 8*d.* a week.—The general weekly averages, taken year by year, vary, on an average, 1*s.* per week; and the weekly reports of a single market, (Liverpool, for instance,) fluctuate up and down, on an average, about 1*s.* 6*d.*

* The figures in parenthesis refer to numerical tables appended to the memorial, which we are obliged to omit.—EDS. N. G. FARMER.

per week per quarter, equal to 4½ cents in a bushel of wheat, or $2 34 a year.

The commercial effect of this system has been to encourage speculation. The moment a deficiency appears in the slightest degree probable, the grain dealers naturally withhold their stock on hand from the market; orders are sent to the continent for grain, to be imported in bond, to be entered as soon as the fall of duties will answer; prices are pushed up by all the arts of trade; and, as soon as the duty sinks to the desired rates, (say 6*s.* 8*d.*,) the whole stock in bond is entered for consumption, and thus added to the general stock; and, if the deficiency proves imaginary, or small, prices fall as rapidly as they rose before, the duty runs up again, and the speculators have received the whole benefit. Thus a gambling character is imparted to trade, as detrimental to commercial morals as to the general prosperity. From July, 1828, to December, 1838, the quantity entered was 6,783,880 quarters, of which 5,088,946, or 75 per cent., paid duties not exceeding 6*s.* 8*d*; and of this, 3,225,263. or nearly 50 per cent. of the whole quantity, paid only 1*s.* duty. In the year 1837, there were entered for consumption, 232,793 quarters wheat, and 40,187 hundred weight of flour, paying duties to the amount of £306,869. In the year 1838, there were entered 1,740,806 quarters wheat and 393,857 cwt. flour—being more than seven times the quantity of wheat, and nearly ten times the quantity of flour entered the preceding year, paying only £146,533 duties, or less than 50 per cent.; whereas, had the rate of the duty been equal in both years, the duty in the latter would have been £2,303,129. From 1st September, 1838, to 30th November, 1839, duty was paid on 4,532,651 quarters wheat, the prices ranging in the time from 61*s.* 10*d.* to 81*s.* 4*d.*, and the duties ranging from 1*s.* to 20*s.* 8*d.*; but the average of duties was under 3*s.* 7*d.* (15, 16.)

The tendency of this system to general impoverishment, and to the increase of misery and discontent among the poorer classes, is already awakening intense observation in Great Britain. The manufactories stop work, because orders do not come from America: and the orders are not sent, because that which payment might be made to a large amount will not be received on any just and reasonable terms. The goods are wanted here, and our free industry is abundantly able to produce the means of payment; but the great staple of the northwest is under an interdict. The operatives are thrown out of employment, and reduced to the lowest means of subsistence, and unable to consume a full measure of the products of agriculture, and thousands are made paupers, and become an absolute charge upon the land. The consumption of agricultural products is diminished; the agricultural laborers share the common distress; and agriculture itself, the very object sought to be benefitted by this unnatural arrangement is oppressed by its own protection.—It is demonstrable that a well-employed, well-paid, well-fed, prosperous community of operatives would consume and pay for more agricultural products, in addition to the wheat they might import from America, than a depressed and starving community would without the wheat.

The best authorities agree that a very large proportion of the misery which we hear of among the factory children, is the result of the corn laws; first diminishing the employment and wages of the parent, and then raising the price of his provisions, until sheer want drives him to sacrifice his children for bread! Thus, while we are wanting goods, (not, indeed, the necessaries of life, but the comforts of civilized and refined life,) our national revenue falling short, and our granaries bursting with abundance, England's mills are standing still, and her poor perishing with hunger—Surely the common instincts of our nature, the enlightened and philosophic benevolence which regards human happiness as the great object of human society and government, require a faithful examination of this system by all nations.

The question, where Great Britain is to look for supplies of wheat to meet either the occasional though frequent deficiencies of her harvests, arising from her uncertain climate; or the regular demand, not now very distant, caused by the increase of population beyond production, is one already exciting the attention of her statesmen and political economists. The Baltic contries are an unsafe reliance, because it is supposed they have already reached their maximum. Ireland, from which large quantities of grain have been brought, is now in process of a great moral and social revolution, which, by enabling every peasant to eat his daily *bread*, will not only furnish a home market for Irish wheat, but ere long, create a demand for American flour in exchange for Irish linen. The quantity of wheat brought from Ireland in 1832 was 552,740 quarters; in 1839, but 90,600 quarters. (14.) The Black Sea is another source, but the wheat is of inferior quality; few goods are taken in payment, leaving the balance to be met with specie; the voyage is long, and wheat very likely to be injured; and the cost of freight enormously disproportioned—the cost of freight and charges from Odessa being from 16*s.* to 19*s.* per quarter. The six northwestern states of this Union, with their present products, consumption of goods, and capability of increase, exactly meet the exigency. The examinations made by the persons employed last year in taking the census, show that the product of wheat in those states, excluding Wiskonsin, in the year 1839, was 25,241,697 bushels, equal to 8 6 bushels to each inhabitant; of Indian corn, 87,620,868 bushels, or 29 8 to each inhabitant; of other kinds of grain, 29,735,202, bushels, or 10 to each inhabitant; and the total of all kinds of grain was 48 bushels to each inhabitant. There can be no doubt that the products of 1840 was very much greater than this; but there are no means of ascertaining the extent of the increase. In some extensive sections it has been estimated at one-fourth, and even one-third. The wheat crop of the whole United States, (excepting North Carolina and Kentucky,) was 75,995,787 bushels, or 5 bushels to each person; and of Indian corn, the crop was 301,947,658 bushels, or 20 bushels to each person. (17.)

If we now turn again to the six northwestern states and territories of the Union, we shall find that one of the greatest interests of the nation is the filling up of those countries with a sufficient population to complete the social organization. Without requiring that they should be made as populous as England, with her 294 inhabitants to a square mile, it may be safely assumed that the structure of society will not be rendered complete, in a country so destitute of mountains and waste lands, with a less population than 50 to a square mile; of this number, they now have but a quarter. Any policy, of course of events, which hinders the influx of population, is therefore calculated to protract the period of comparative unorganization.

In addition, those states have burdened themselves with heavy debts,—all incurred for the purpose of making roads, canals, and railways. All these improvements were calculated with reference to the conveyance of the products of the soil to markets out of their borders, and all converging, in effect, towards the great Atlantic seaports, whence those products should seek a European market. The stocks of these states are greatly discredited,—chiefly, it is believed, through the unfortunate neglect of a well established axiom in finance, which forbids the creation, of a public debt, without a specific pledge of revenue, from taxes or some other source, sufficient to prevent the accumulation of interest. And even now, the states are reluctant to tax themselves, and greatly injuring the country by delay, because they do not see a fair prospect of sale for the products of their land, which is all they have to sell. And how are they to acquire the means of paying the taxes necessary to sustain these stocks, unless they have a market for their staples? And how are these public improvements ever to pay for themselves, unless the produce of the country can be carried on them? And whither shall it be carried, if there is to be no foreign market?

The Federal Government has expended more than a million of dollars in creating artificial harbors on the upper lakes; and two or three millions more are required to complete them in such a way, that what has been done shall not be destroyed. In addition, harbors are required by the most urgent necessity, along the coasts of Lake Michigan, now, for hundreds of miles, destitute of a shelter for shipping. These works are all standing still, because the revenue is short; while the tooth of Time is rapidly consuming the unfinished constructions. (18.)

Should it, indeed, come to be settled that there is to be no foreign market for these products, the fine country under contemplation is not, therefore, to be despaired of—*Let the necessity once become apparent*, and there will be but one mind among the people of the North-West. The same patriotism which carried our fathers through the self-denying non-importation agreements of the Revolution, will produce a fixed determination to build up a home market at every sacrifice. And it can be done. What has been done already in the way of manufactures, shows that it can be done. The recent application of the hot-blast with anthracite coal to the making of iron, and the discovery of a mine of natural steel, would be auxiliaries of immense value. We could draw to our factories the best workmen of Europe, attracted less by the temptation of wages, than by the desire to leave liberty and land as the inheritance of their children. But it would take a long time to build up a manufacturing interest adequate to supply the wants of the N. West, or to consume the produce of those wide fields; and the burden of taxation for internal improvements, uncompleted and unproductive, would be very heavy and hard to bear, and all the population that is concentrated upon manufactures, is so much kept back from the occupation of that noble domain; and the national treasury would feel the effects of the curtailment of imports and the cessation of land sales; and the amount of misery which the loss of the American market would occasion to the starving operatives and factory children on the other side of the Atlantic, is worthy to be taken into the account, by every statesman who has not forgotten that he is a man.

On the other hand, let it be supposed, for a moment, that the landholders of England would be satisfied with a fixed and moderate duty, in addition to the protection afforded by the cost of freight and importation, now amounting to 30 per cent. of the net proceeds. There would then be a constant market for wheat in England, to which the uncommonly uniform climate of the North West would furnish a constant and full supply; and the whole returns would be required in British manufactured goods, generally of the description that yield the greatest profit. Immediately, orders would go from this country to set every wheel, and spindle, and hammer in motion. Immediately, these states would be willing to tax themselves for the interest of the public debt, because they would see how taxes could be paid. Immediately, the state stocks would rise, because the interest would be secured, with a certainty that the public works would be completed and rendered productive. The manufacturing industry of England, and the agricultural industry of the North West, would be stimulated to the highest productiveness, by the best of all encouragements—the hope a fair reward. The great cotton staple, too, would feel the benefit of a new and healthy impulse given to trade. The public works would be finished, and the lines of communication now open would be thronged with freight. New York would abolish the duty on salt, for the sake of securing to her own enlarged canal the transportation of the produce from the Onio, the Maumee, the Wabash, the Illinois, and the Wiskonsin canals, now strongly tending in that direction. (19.)

The demand for the public lands would pour a steady stream into the national treasury on the one hand; to be met by a current from the imports on the other, furnishing an adequate revenue for the completion of our harbor works and national defences. The exports, no longer confined to a single staple, and drawn from the most productive of all branches of labor—the cultivation of a rich soil that costs next to nothing—would keep foreign exchanges in a healthy state; new ties of mutual advantage, and new inducements to mutual justice, forbearance, and peace, would arise between two nations of common origin, from whose influence the world has so much to hope for; our own manufactures would be left, under their present protection, to a healthy and natural growth with the growth of the country; and our nation would be saved from another tariff controversy, to occupy and embitter the debates of another political generation.

Are not these objects worthy of the consideration of American statesmen? May an obscure citizen, who loves his country, be pardoned for his presumption in spreading these imperfect suggestions before the American Senate?

Your memorialist respectfully requests that useful information may be collected and diffused respecting the wheat product of the North West; the condition and extent of the foreign market now open for American wheat and flour; the obstructions interposed by the regulations of foreign governments, and the probability of any repeal or modification of those regulations; and that Congress will adopt such measures as shall be deemed wise and proper, to secure an equitable and adequate market for this valuable product.

Your memorialist has prepared, from the best materials in his reach, with some labor, a number of tables illustrative of several of the topics in this memoir, which are appended hereto.

JOSHUA LEAVITT.

Washington City, Feb. 25, 1841.

It is moral excellence alone that renders a free people great and happy. Without it, all is empty splendor and hollow decay. Religion is the source of most of the moral excellence of the race. Its influence, when pure and liberal, is the most wholesome and ennobling.

ROCHESTER, JUNE, 1841.

Cheering Prospects.

It is highly gratifying to observe so many signs of returning prosperity, as we think we do at present. The unusual interests which is now awakening throughout the land on the subject of agriculture and domestic industry; the expected modification of the American tariff and of the English corn laws; and last, though not least, the smiles of Divine Providence, in sending us warm and favorable weather and promising crops, is certainly calculated to drive away the gloom and despondency which have enshrouded the minds of too many farmers of late, and to fill their their hearts with hope and cheerfulness.

To our Friends.

This number completes the first half of our present volume; and the friends of the New Genesee Farmer, who have labored so efficiently to increase its circulation and promote its usefulness, will be gratified to learn that complete success has attended their efforts. Our circulation exceeds our most sanguine expectations, being now 17,000; and before the close of the season it will doubtless exhaust our edition.

We are conscious that this result is to be attributed mainly to the favor and aid which the paper has received from the friends of the cause throughout the country; and while we express our sincere gratitude, we desire to assure them that no reasonable pains shall be spared on our part to merit their continued confidence and aid.

We regret that a pressure of other business, together with some poor health, has prevented us from bestowing that amount of time and attention to the Farmer and its correspondents, which we could wish. We intend to make better arrangements in future, so as to increase the interest and usefulness of the paper.

Pleasing Letters.

We have not made a practice of publishing the numerous complimentary and encouraging letters received by us during the few months past, although they have been highly gratifying to our own feelings. But when, like the following, their tendency is to edify and encourage our friends and correspondents as well as ourselves, justice to our readers demands their publication.

The first letter is from a worthy Minister of the Church of Scotland in Canada, and was written shortly after the commencement of the present year. It was not intended for publication, but we are confident the writer will pardon the liberty we have taken.

Messrs. Editors.—Your determination to persevere gives me much pleasure. You will please continue sending me the New Genesee Farmer, for I cannot afford to lose the instructive enjoyment of my arm-chair intercourse with your various correspondents. When one has become acquainted with their ways and words, and expects periodically to have the pleasure of their conversation, the stoppage of your publication would be like the receiving of an hundred funeral cards at once! Who could easily resign himself to the loss of the enjoyment of their dry humour and practical sense? Besides the palpable advantages of their invaluable information, one has the entertainment of holding converse with almost every variety of human genius. This, to me, is one of the principal charms of your publication, although I am aware it is not the most important advantage. The principles of agriculture are to be inferred only from facts, and the facility which you offer for the statement of these facts to every worthy and public spirited, young or old individual around you, is the gathering in of sheaves for a great harvest of science. That is the rare and great merit of the New Genesee Farmer.

I cannot exactly say that it belongs to the office of a Minister of religion to publicly recommend and pray for the success of the New Genesee Farmer, though things more absurd have in that way been done, but there can be no objections to his doing so in private. One of my deepest convictions is, that a good farmer, of all orders of men, is most likely to be a good christian. He must be a steady man; he must love to work for the work's sake as well as the wages, and above all he must be a lover of all sorts of cattle. Now no one that loves the different races of cattle can have the nature to hate the race of man, and he that loves man—just go on and see where you will end.

Excuse this, Messrs. Editors, and convey, if you have any means of doing so, my earnest request to my friends of the by-gone year, that they will continue to correspond *with me*—I ought to have said *with you*, gentlemen, but beg pardon, and remain,

Yours, &c. L. T. W.

A Compliment from Ohio.

We have seldom received a more gratifying letter than the following from a worthy and influential gentleman in Ohio. The approbation of such men is no small reward; and it encourages us to persevere in our attempts to merit such praise.

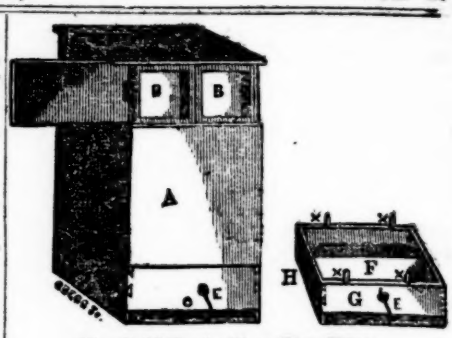
Messrs. Editors—I have been making an effort to increase the circulation of your paper among the members of our Agricultural Society, and as the result, I herewith send you the names of sixteen subscribers. The superior value of the New Genesee Farmer to us, above all other papers of the kind, I consider to consist in its freedom, thus far, from speculative theories—its refusing to publish the grumblings of discontented and prejudiced men, calculated to discourage farmers from adopting the most approved system of tilling the soil—and its plain practical common sense and safe directions to the farmer.

I am enthusiastically fond of the cultivation of the soil, and if I had time, I would give you the results of my experience in raising and feeding roots, &c.—perhaps I may do so hereafter. I have often risen from the perusal of your paper with this thought, *Now that one number is worth more than the price of the whole volume.* I hope you will 'go on and prosper.' Don't *humbug* the farmers and discourage them about any thing, if you can help it. They are too easily discouraged at the best; and the failure of a new production, or of an agricultural implement to answer its recommendations, will throw (some of) them back years in their improvement. When a good cause gets well established, a single failure don't injure it much; but improved agriculture is not thus established among the mass, and a puff of a poor thing, or the discouragement of a good one, will alike do mischief. I know it is difficult for you to avoid all these evils, but you have hitherto been very successful, and I trust you will still continue to be careful. Wishing you great success, I remain yours truly,

Lorain co. Ohio, May, 1841.

We sincerely thank the writer of the above, and hope he will excuse the liberty we have taken. We should be happy to hear from him often.

*** We should be pleased to add the signatures to the preceding letters, had we permission to publish them.—Eds.



The Self-Protecting Bee-Hive.

Mr. Julius Smith has left several of these hives at the Rochester Seed Store, and is desirous of introducing them into use in Western New York. We believe them to be of an improved construction, and at his request publish the description given in the Cultivator, by the inventor and patentee, Wm. M. Hall, of New Haven Conn.

"The hive at your office, is of the exact form, and of the most suitable size and workmanship for use; and it contains all the principles of my patent. By the construction of this hive, three very important principles are brought into operation. 1st. The communication from drawer to drawer, thereby enabling the bees to pass freely from one drawer to the other, making us it were, but one drawer, when in fact there are two, thereby producing the most happy effects, and causing the bees uniformly to build in both drawers at the same time, when without the communication, they usually fill one drawer, before they commence in the other. These drawers are removed by means of two right angled metallic slides. 2d. A perpendicular hive is obtained which should always be the case; without which the economy of the bees is much disturbed. It is well understood among apiarians, that bees always build their combs in perpendicular sheets, without regard to form or size of the apartment, consequently if the bottom of the hive is contracted, some of the filth must lodge in descending, thereby causing much derangement in their operations; but if the hive be perpendicular, all filth disengaged by the bees, immediately falls to the bottom, when it is at once discharged by means of the inclined plane. 3d. The base or protector. The base is the best possible discharger of worms and other filth. The planes may be constructed to any degree of inclination desired, without injury to the hive or bees; they furnish an opportunity for the bees to alight and enter both at front and rear sides of the hive, at the same time enabling them to *crawl* to any part of the hive without again flying. Bees on returning to a hive, at a cool season of the year, partially benumbed, if obliged to fly after once alighting as from a suspended platform, frequently die for want of strength to rise; and that too at a season when their numbers are more wanted to produce animal heat sufficient for the wants of the brood. It is not unfrequently the case, that whole colonies when thus treated, perish in the month of April. The hive is ventilated by closing the planes more or less as circumstances seem to require.

I describe the construction of the Self-protecting Bee-hive, as follows. Observing that my improved hive consists of three parts, viz. 1st. A perpendicular hive thirteen inches square more or less, as seen in the accompanying drawings, fig. 15, A. 2d. The chamber with communicating drawers at the top of the hive for extracting the surplus honey, without destroying the bees, as seen in fig. 15, B. B. 3d. The base or protector. The base is a square frame of the size of the body of the hive, about 4 inches deep, without top or bottom, on which the hive rests, as seen in fig. 15, C. being connected and held in place by dowels, as seen at X. X. and hooks as seen in the figures. The front and rear sides of the base are narrower than the other sides by about an inch, leaving room at the bottom, for the play of the inched planes, which form a bottom for the hive; consisting of two inclined planes slanting from the top of the base to the bottom. These inclined planes consist of boards hung within the box of the base, on pivots passing through the sides near the top edge of the center of the sides, and extending below the lower edge of the base in front and rear, with a play of about an inch, as seen at F. which represents the plane inclining to the front. G. The front of the base. H. The pivots on which the inclined

planes hang. D. The projection of the inclined planes at the bottom of the base. E. The hook to close it tight against the bottom of the base when required.

"The base or protector should be separated from the hive during the process of hiving, when the bees have entered the hive, it may again be added, and the planes hooked up, when it may be carried to any situation desired, without injuring the bees. The base may also be added to any hive of suitable size and form already containing bees."

Julius Smith of North Brantford, Conn., has purchased of Mr. Hall, the right to make, use, and vend to others the right to make and use the above hives in the counties of Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Allegany, Livingston, Monroe, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Hamilton, Montgomery, Fulton, Clinton, Essex, Warren, Washington and Schoharie, State of New York. He therefore offers to sell rights for counties, towns, or single hives, on reasonable terms. The hives can be examined at the Rochester Seed Store, and Messrs. Batcham & Crosman are duly authorized to sell hives and rights. Price of a hive $5.

The public are invited to call and examine the above hives and read the certificates of those who have used them. B. & C.

Oneida County Awake.

Messrs. Editors—An Agricultural Society for the county of Oneida, was organized at Rome, on the 21st of April. An address, full of interest, was delivered by H. S. Randall, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the State Society.

The following officers were chosen:

Hon. POMEROY JONES, President.

Thomas Goodsell, Harvey Bradley, Riley Shepherd, Lester Barker, Erastus Jeffers, Salmon Case, John Barker, A. Carmichael, V. Tuthill, Ingham Townsend, Vice Presidents.

Benj. P. Johnson, Corresponding Secretary.

S. Moulton, 3d, Recording Secretary.

J. Hathaway, Treasurer.

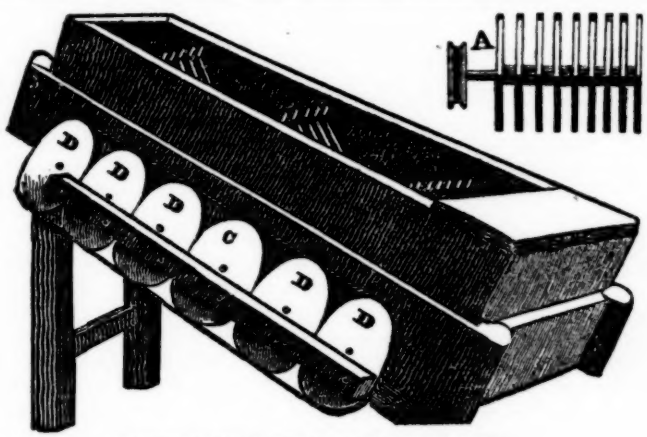
Eton Comstock, J G. Green, W. B. Wright, G. Walsworth. Geo. Bristol, Managers.

At a subsequent meeting of the officers it was

Resolved, To raise the sum of $400, and to hold a fair on the third Wednesday of October.

From the interest manifested, it is believed a new impulse will be given in Oneida, to Agriculture, and I trust the time is at hand, when our county, rich in her natural resources, will be rendered still richer, in their successful development. Yours.

Rome, May 21, 1841. B. P. JOHNSON.



BEEBE'S STRAW CARRIER.

The above engraving represents a machine for removing the straw from the cylinder of a thrashing machine—invented and patented by Uriah Beebe, of Riga (formerly of Clarendon.) It consists of six (or more) revolving rakes (B) set in a frame in such a manner that when in motion the teeth pass between each other, and take the straw from each other to the end of the frame; while the grain is shaken out and carried through a screen to a blower below, where it is separated from the chaff.

One end of the shaft of each rake (A) passes through the side of the frame, and has a whir attached (D.) The third, or middle whir, (C) is made of double thickness, so as to receive a band from the thrashing machine. Another band is passed round all the whirs, and a strip of board is fastened to each, with a single screw, so as to give uniform motion. Thin boards are placed above the sides of the frame, to prevent the straw from scattering, and a floor or apron, of boards, is placed below to catch the short straws, where they are taken up again by the rakers till carried off.

The inventor has been several years experimenting with and perfecting this machine; and he now feels confident that it will be found well worth the attention of farmers. It can be seen at any time at his residence in the town of Riga, half way between Churchville and Caledonia. Single machines, with a blower, will be sold for $30. County or State rights on reasonable terms. Address, URIAH BEEBE,

Riga, Monroe co. N. Y.

Testimonial.

We the undersigned, residing in the towns of Wheatland and Riga, having seen Uriah Beebe's Patent Straw Carrier in operation, believe it to be the best machine for the purpose now in use; for the following reasons: It performs the work in the best manner and with the least power. It performs the labor of at least four hands in the ordinary way; and the power required to propel it is only about the same as for the common fanning mill. It separates the straw from the wheat, and with a blower attached, the chaff also. Possessing, as it does, these superior qualities, we cheerfully recommend it to the public.

JESSE GOODWIN,
W. F. GOODWIN,
J. O. GOODWIN,
D. W. McPHERSON,
DUNCAN TAYLOR,
J. J. ANDERSON,
B. F. SHEPARD
D. TAYLOR,
ERASTUS E. DOTY,
W. KNOWLES,
S. MARSH,
ROBERT SMITH,
J. McPHERSON, Jr. *Le Roy.*

Important from England--Corn Laws.

Late English papers bring the welcome intelligence that Parliament has commenced a discussion on the subject of the odious corn laws, which it is confidently expected will end in their repeal or modification.—The highest excitement is said to prevail on the subject among all classes, and petitions, with *millions* of signatures have been presented to the government, praying for the repeal of this oppressive system of taxation. Lord John Russell has announced that it is contemplated to establish a fixed moderate duty on bread stuffs, in lieu of the present fluctuating and exorbitant rates. The subject was introduced into Parliament by a motion adopted by a unanimous vote of the Cabinet Council; whereas only two years ago the head of that Cabinet, Lord Melbourn, declared the corn laws could be approached, touched, or altered, only by a madman!!

The London Times contains the following remarks which may doubtless be regarded as the language of millions:

"The Corn Laws.—It is no slight addition to the claims of a cause, which has already so much justice and reason on its side, that they are backed by the most appalling statements of the present destitution and progressive decline of our manufacturing population. *The sufferings of millions demand relief, even though that relief were not identical with the truest policy of England.* But the welfare of the mass is identical with the interests of the country; and it is because *the general privation and the general loss* have not fairly measured against the *particular advantage of a protected interest*, that the energies of the country are weighed down by an unequal and injudicious system of taxation. We argued the other day, in favor of a reduction of the sugar duties on behalf of the West India planters; and we now confidently await that measure, with some others of equal importance, from the Government. But with how much more weight should we have spoken if we had dwelt on the *sufferings of a people afflicted by the curse of scarcity;* and if we had asked our rulers not only to benefit the planter, and to increase the revenue, but to feed the people by diminishing the duties on colonial produce—*by adjusting the taxes on corn* upon a system better calculated to avoid the evils of excessive fluctuation in price and entire prohibition, and by sweeping away the duties which exclude us from foreign markets without adding to our own revenue."

The London Chronicle (radical) of the 3d May says—

The sensation produced by the Government notice of Friday night on the Corn laws is rapidly extending through the country. Every where it is the signal of excitement and determination. By the monopolists it will never be forgiven; and by the people it will never be forgotten. Ministers have fairly thrown themselves on the nation for support in the assertion of a great national right and interest. The response will soon be heard in thunder. The untaxing of the people's bread is a prospect full in view; and the people will spring towards it like lions on their prey.

Soaking Onion Seed.

Messrs. Editors—I have tried the experiment of sprouting Onion seed as per directions of a correspondent of the Genesee Farmer. After covering the seed with warm water several times in the course of three weeks, I despaired of their sprouting, and planted them by themselves—planting the adjoining bed with dry seed. The result is, that the soaked seed came up in four or five days, during the cool weather of the early part of this month—they are now ahead of the weeds. The dry seed just begins to appear, after two weeks planting. SENECA.

Striped Bugs--Inquiry.

Messrs. Editors.—Is there any certain preventive of the yellow striped bugs that destroy our vines? I have never seen any thing yet that would keep them off, that did not destroy the vine. If there is any thing that *may be depended* upon, please make it known. T.

Remarks.—The only *sure and effectual* way that we know of is to cover the vines with milinet frames. Perhaps some of our correspondents can inform us of a better.—Eds.

Answers to Inquiries.

Our correspondent at Augusta (Ill.) is repectfully informed that we have not room in our columns for the article on flowers that he wishes to be republished; but if he will examine our *first volume*, he will find the proposed alternative in some measure, anticipated.

Many varieties of the pear, apple, &c. are much finer in some parts of our wide spreading country than in other parts. For instance: the most popular pear in this district is the Virgalieu. The fruit is delicious; and the tree is hardy, thrifty, and productive; but it is thrown out as worthless in some parts of Massachusetts. Every nurseryman ought to ascertain what fruits are best adapted to his peculiar climate and situation; and if he does this extensively, taking his scions only from bearing trees in his own district, every thing that our correspondent wishes on this point, would be accomplished.

It would be a great labor to give a list of our apples. For winter fruit, the Swaar and Spitzenburgh are among the best; but to have them fine, it is necessary that the trees be well pruned. As the branches become crowded, the fruit lessens in *size* and in *flavor*. The Roxbury Russet is chiefly valued for its long keeping; but some new kinds, much finer in quality, are said to keep equally well; and of these, some account may be given hereafter in our columns. †

Thorn Hedges.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I wish through the columns of your paper to inquire the best method for making live fence (hedge.) Last spring I took up what small thorn bushes I could find, and set them out about six inches apart. Nearly all grew, and I should think they would make a good fence if they could be obtained in sufficient quantities. In the fall of 1839, I gathered a quantity of thorn apples, mixed them with earth, and let them freeze. In the spring, I planted them, but none have come up. I wish to know in what way they may be made to grow? and if common thorn is as good as the English? and where English seed can be obtained? In short, I wish to find out the best way to commence and raise a live fence?

L. H. BRANCH.

York, Ohio, March, 1841.

Remarks.—In Cayuga county we have seen the English thorn (*Cratægus oxycantha*) in two places, six or eight miles apart, and in both it was suffering from *fire-blight*. In Ontario county also, a correspondent of the (Old) Genesee Farmer says, "where the English thorn was tried, that part of the hedge which was clipped [as all hedges ought to be] was mostly destroyed by a small snow white insect, with which it was in many places literally covered." On the contrary in Niagara county, we have seen hedges of the English thorn that appeared to be healthy; but we should be unwilling to employ much labor or expense on this *exotic*. Many years ago, in the town of East Hampton on Long Island, nearly two hundred miles of this kind of hedge had been planted; but it all died. Writers in that vicinity, ascribed their loss to a fly that deposited its eggs through the bark, and to a worm that preyed upon the twigs.

In the southeastern parts of Pennsylvania, we have seen many miles of hedges made of the Washington or Potowmac thorn (*Cratægus cordata.*) The seeds appear to grow as freely as those of the pear or apple. A box containing a parcel of them for us, had been detained over winter on the canal; and when it arrived in the spring, dozens of the roots had penetrated the cloth that contained them, sticking through it on every side like the spines of a hedge hog.

This thorn however, though so easily propagated, is subject to a malady that greatly impairs its beauty, and hereafter may prove ruinous. In particular neighborhoods the leaves become spotted with yellow. We have not understood that any of the hedges have yet perished from this cause; but we had a crab tree (*Pyrus coronaria*) which died last season, after suffering several years with spotted leaves of the same kind.

While hedges of the Washington thorn were discolored in this manner, we have seen hedges of the New Castle thorn (*Cratægus crus-galli*) on the same farm and closely adjoining, in perfect health and greenness. No dangerous insect is known to attack it; and farmers who have planted miles of thorn hedge, decidedly prefer it to all other sorts.

The seeds however, are much more difficult to germinate. We have seen them treated in the following manner; and we have understood with uniform success. A small trench was cut on the north side of a building, directly under the eaves. Into this, the haws mixed with sand, were deposited in autumn; and as they received in this shaded place, the droppings of every shower, they were kept always moist through two winters and one summer. After softening in this manner for eighteen months, they were removed to the seed bed.

Many other shrubs have been recommended for hedges, such as the Red Cedar, Osage Orange, &c. With E. Hersey Derby of Massachusetts, both the English thorn and the Honey Locust were entire failures; but with the Sea Buck thorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) he was completely successful. A part of the Buck thorn however, like the Honey Locust and *Cratægus punctata*, have no thorns on them. We raised hundreds, and never saw a thorn on one of the kind; but we have lately procured seed which may do better. †

High Prices induced by High Tariff on Imports, cannot make the country rich, or pay its foreign debt—Protection necessary to Silk Culture.

MESSRS. EDITORS—A correspondent of the New Genesee Farmer takes exceptions to my text, "that low prices are more favorable to a nation's wealth than high prices."

Him who takes this text in connection with the illustrations of the context, will find that, like a "plant of bitter growth, it bears on its head a sweet fruit."

It has always been the case in England, that when the prices of agricultural productions are low, capital is cheap, her manufacturing industry receives a new impetus; competition reduces prices of manufacture at home, by inducing greater economy and renewed improvements and division of labor in every department of industry; her export trade is increased to an unparalleled extent, and she becomes now, more than ever, the creditor nation of the world. On the other hand, when agricultural productions are high in England, the most feverish state of things exists; the banks curtail their issues, that they may not be ruined by a demand for coin to send to the continent to buy corn; manufacturing industry is paralized or embarrassed, and the screws are immediately put upon the debtors of England in the United States.

What but the high prices of 1835 and '6, has caused the general bankruptcy of our cotton growing States? It is certainly not the low prices since 1836, for they are no lower than they were on the average for eight years previous to 1835. The rise in cotton in 1834, from 10½ to 13 cts., and then in 1835, to 16½ cts., turned every head; the United States Bank endorsed the *mania*, and furnished the facilities to accelerate the common ruin.

The high prices of cotton, our great agricultural staple, in 1835 and '6, was the great stimulating cause of all the bank inflations, and consequent speculation and high prices throughout the whole union at that time. New England got great prices for her manufactures at the South and South West. New York felt herself rich when she saw upon her ledger such vast amounts due from the South. England, in 1837, wanted our flour at $8 per barrel in New York, but our commission houses said, if we hold on, New England will give us $10.—Instead of exporting, we imported grain from Europe. The same with manufactured articles. In 1836 we imported $60,000,000, while we exported next to nothing, owing to the high prices at home.

We now have the sad spectacle of a country growing poor in the midst of high prices. How has it been with the year of low prices, 1840? An unusual export trade—our exports exceeding our imports $27,000,000—an export of manufactured articles treble the amount of any former year.

Our export of flour, and pork, and Indian corn, has also been unusually large the past year: it has done much towards paying our foreign debt. But had the price of flour been only one dollar per barrel higher, it must have been consumed at home, as bread stuffs from the ports of the Baltic and the Black Sea, would have supplied the hungry parts of the earth at lower prices.

Your correspondent says that by a protective tariff we may soon extend our manufacturing interests, so as to create a home market for the "great part of the cotton grown in our country." I would then ask him how we are to pay our great foreign debt of $200,000,000?—and besides, the most radical high tariff advocate does not claim any further protection for our cotton manufactures from foreign competition, than they now have. Our Western farmers seem to understand the great importance of cotton to the Union. It not only pays the foreign debts of the South, but the North and West also. Cotton alone makes up in value four-fifths of our agricultural exports. I would then ask what would be the state of the nation without this great staple, as an article of export, and an element of our foreign trade?

Your correspondent says, that in protecting our manufacturing industry, "aid is not so much needed from our State Legislature as from Congress." In relation to the culture and manufacture of silk, I would invoke aid from both. The State should grant a bounty, and Congress should pay an impost on the foreign article, as high as the spirit of the Compromise Act will permit. Silk is by far the greatest item in the account of our foreign importations. It has been computed that the amount of foreign silks consumed in the State of New York alone, for the last 10 years, will exceed $50,000,000—an amount greater than the cost of all our canals and other public improvements.

But too much protection, like high prices, only brings about those evils they are intended to cure. Mr. Clay was once a radical on the subject of a protective tariff; but he is a man of too much genius not to profit by the lessons of experience. He also found that a tariff for revenue and protection was often inconsistent with itself; hence his Compromise Bill is intended to be a bill for revenue only. We hope it now may be so revised and amended, as to serve the ends of protection to such of our manufacturing branches of industry as most need it, without infringing its character as a bill for revenue only. S. W.

Waterloo, May 10, 1841.

Important Discovery.—A Jamaica paper says, that an ingeni us physician and naturalist in this island, has discovered the practicability of using mosquitoes as a substitute for the leech, fifty of the large speckled kind being found equivalent to one leech; of the smaller breed, from sixty-five to seventy being required.—The greater irritation produced by the new application has also been found advantageous.

Native Fruits.

The last number of the Magazine of Horticulture contains Professor Russells' Address before the Middlesex Horticultural Society, from which we make the following extract:

"The venerable relic of the far famed Chelmsford pear is yet existent on one of the oldest farms in that town. It is a natural fruit, of excellent market qualities, and known as the Chelmsford, Tyngsboro' and Mogul Summer. A mere thin shell of the once extraordinary trunk, yet bears a few scraggy branches: and from its roots are four strong suckers, all of which are identical in fruit with the trunk. Before the great gale of September 1816 [?] it was a very large tree: but being injured by that tornado, it rapidly declined to its present condition. The stem however, bears an occasional crop, but was entirely barren the last season. Mr. Manning, the great pomologist, of Salem, remarks that it is a pear of the largest size, and extremely productive. For many years he searched in vain for its origin, sparing no expense in importing pears from the French nurseries to identify it. Inquiry on my part enabled me to confer a trifling favor on my friend, and to establish the claims of old Chelmsford to a fine native fruit.

"The history of the valuable Baldwin apple is familiar to you, bearing in its cognomen a family name yet existent in our midst. A fine early apple has often been exhibited on your tables, originating also in Chelmsford, and known as the Spalding. The addition of these three natural fruits in our vicinity, to pomology, is sufficient to encourage a research into natural varieties, which are as yet but little known. It should be our endeavor to find these out, and no pains should be spared in the attempt. * * * Our own country is the region and natural location of the finest fruits."

For the New Genesee Farmer.

The Importance and Utility of the Dissemination of Knowledge among Farmers.

Messrs. Editors—The influence of a publication like yours, devoted to agricultural interests, should be directed towards the improvement of the minds of farmers as well as the introduction of improvements in the science of farming. Your columns have already furnished evidence that you are aware of this; and therefore my object is not to urge upon you any new duty, but to suggest a few reflections on the importance and influence of the dissemination of intellectual knowledge among farmers.

It would be a useless waste of words to enter into any argument to show that among this class of our fellow citizens there is no want of intellectual capacity. And if among those who are engaged in other pursuits, there are any who arrogate to themselves a superior order of talents, they betray an ignorance unworthy of a man of common sense. The occupation of a farmer, it is true, will not furnish an opportunity for a senseless display of fashion; nor will his robust form and hardy countenance, give him the exquisite appearance of the straight laced and pale faced dandy. Yet, unadorned by the trappings of art, he is still one of nature's noblemen; and his intellect, *when cultivated*, will display an enlarged and useful capacity, not alone fitted to the occupation in which he is engaged, but to any station to which he may be called through the operations of liberal institutions. And whenever the cultivated capacity of a farmer has been called forth to display itself, either as a legislator, or in the performance of any other public duty, it has by no means suffered from a comparison with those of much higher pretensions. It is not to be denied that there has been a lamentable apathy manifested by the great body of agriculturists in this country, for the acquirement of intellectual knowledge, which is the only thing that can develop the resources of the mind; and perhaps among no other class has there been such apparent neglect of books, or as little disposition to encourage the useful publications of the day. But while we admit that they have neglected their own interests in this respect, it will not follow that they have not the mental ability. It has heretofore been a too common error among farmers to suppose that it would be great sacrifice of time which ought to be devoted to their business, to appropriate any portion to reading. And even now it is not uncommon, to hear "want of time" urged as an excuse for neglecting to nourish the immortal mind from that fountain of knowledge, which is accessible to those of restricted means as well as to those of greater competency This mistaken notion however, is daily becoming less prevalent; and I believe there need be no hesitation in saying, that the circulation of agricultural papers has done more than any thing else to accomplish a reformation so desirable. Besides these however, there are numerous other valuable means afforded for improving the mind. The amount of knowledge which may be gathered from these various sources would, when compared with the amount of dollars and cents which it costs to obtain it, be like a comparison of the magnitudeof the most lofty mountain to that of a mole hill. If any one thinks his means are too restricted to afford the expense of a weekly newspaper, or the still less amount charged for agricultural papers, let him reflect for a moment, and he will discover that the means for such purposes are at the control of every one. It only costs the labor of a day, at farthest a week, to lay up a store for the mind upon which it may feast for a year. Neither the lack of means nor the want of time, can be considered a valid excuse to such as properly consider the subject. What farmer is there that can say he has not the time to give one paper at least, a thorough perusal, and only appropriate to it one-fourth of his leisure?

Happily for us in this country, labor affords the means of obtaining whatever may be necessary for the comfort of the body, and at the same time may also provide for the necessary endowments of the mind. And if incentives be wanted beyond the comfort and happiness which an individual will secure to himself, our institutions have not failed to make the most ample provisions.

Perhaps, Messrs. Editors, I have extened these remarks too far, inasmuch as they are only intended as ad introduction to what I propose to submit to you on this subject hereafter, when time and opportunity permit, provided my remarks shall be deemed worthy an insertion in your valuable paper.

Yours, &c., C. P. T.

Batavia, May, 1841.

Treatment of Hired Men.

Entreat not evil the hireling that bestoweth himself wholly for thee.—Ecclesiasticus.

Art thou a man employing others to till thy grounds? Then remember that thou hast a Master who commands thee not to over-task or to abuse them. They are free men—the rights of free men are theirs. Often they are your equals in intelligence, character and respectability. Both duty and interest require you to regard their rights. They may demand, at reasonable times, as much palatable and wholsome food as is needed to preserve unimpaired their health and strength. They may demand as many hours for rest and sleep as the human constitution ordinarily requires. They may demand comfortable beds, in rooms not unhealthy. They may refuse such excessive efforts or great exposures as would prematurely break down the constitution. They may claim kindness and civility in all your language towards them, and in all your treatment of them. It is no part of their contract that they should listen to oaths and curses, should such things pass your lips. It is no part of the contract that they shall bear such mental suffering, as unreasonable reproaches, unprovoked fault-findings, or ungoverned passions on your part, may produce. Until they forfeit it by misconduct, they may claim your confidence that they will be faithful to you and to your interests. When found unfaithful, let the fault be stated, and a full mutual understanding be obtained. But it is bad, very bad for both employer and employed to be suspicious of each other. Mutual confidence is for the comfort and good of both.—"Every body knows every thing;" and if you undertake to thrive by keeping laborers on a short allowance, by working them an excessive number of hours, by dint of scolding and fretting, by any secret artifices, they will read your heart's secret purposes, and will find ways and means to thwart you in the accomplishment of your designs. Imprudence and injustice on the part of employers, create in part the untrustworthiness complained of in the employed.

We may preach next to the employed—the hired. —*N. E. Farmer.*

From the (Nashville, Tenn.) Agriculturist.

Is the Tariff a Political Question?

There is not a more ignorant and vulgar notion in society, than that which declares partyism to claim protection in the sales of our own products. Can any one tell what party it was that lay so heavy a duty upon foreign cotton goods, twenty five years ago, as to enable Americans to make better fabrics at one-fourth the value of those imported? Can any one tell what party it was that taxed foreign books, iron, sugar, salt, &c.? Oh, says the pseudo politicians, all parties contributed to these matters, for that was right. Very good; but if both the north and the south enjoy the benefits of, and strenuously advocate measures to promote their respective interests, does it not show that protection is the wish of every American citizen? The question of party originates then, not from the thing itself, but from the manner of administering it. The north will never consent to a tariff which seemsto favor the south, and the south will not agree to a system that will favor manufactures more than planters. But as every man is for promoting a system of protection that will favor his own interests, should it not be the study of all to tax such articles as would be the interest of every section of the country to do so? It does not seem that partizans have become so sensitive and fearful of shadows, that fearful they will do wrong, they do nothing. Suppose the English make cotton to supply her own factories, and then bring a little for sale at a low rate to our own factories. The Southern will come forward and advocate a cotton tariff, but acting under the *Lextalians*, he should have no favors. However, we think it would be right, even in this event, and it is a very probable one, to protect our own citizens. The old maxim, that "charity begins at home," is pretty nearly always correct. At present it is doubtless the interest of every citizen of the United States to buy less foreign silk, and raise more at home. The best means of affecting these ends, in our judgment, is to lay a heavy tax on foreign silks, and give premiums to our citizens to produce both the raw material and manufactured articles. Some one may ask, if we can produce silks equal to others, and as cheap, why do we need protection? There are but few, as yet, acquainted with the business, and a certainty of getting something, if it is a small price, will be sure to induce many to embark in the business. Another reason is, before we become well acquainted with the feeding of worms, and manufacture wearables, for want of knowledge, we may expect to meet with unforeseen difficulties and sustain severe losses; and here our country's encouragement would cause the disappointed and dispirited to try it again, and continue effort after effort, till abundant success could be seen.

There is a certain training, or time of pupilage, essential to the success of any thing that is new, and the most watchful may expect to meet difficulties. There is but little doubt silk can be produced in this country, twenty years hence, at less than one half what it can be now. We well recollect in our boyish days, having to set up, on a "noding stool," at the late hours of night, "picking cotton"—this consisted in pulling the fibres from the seed with the fingers, and if a man got enough in a week of nights to make himself a shirt, he did very well; but see now what improvement has done! Instead of half pounds, we count bales. And a better article can now be produced at less than a fourth what it could twenty-five years ago. Shall we not anticipate similar results for silk? Losses may be anticipated at first, but improvements in care, machinery, &c. will produce wonderful changes. Let statesmen then become sensible, and the people also gain enough of patriotic sense, to make their servants smile upon their labors. When the people come to understand their own interest, they will not address their members of Congress, or State Legislatures, as humble petitioners, but as sovereign lords of the land, whose commands must be obeyed, at the hazzard of being recalled. When the great mass get ripe for action, legislation will be favorable, not before. Let none be ashamed or afraid to talk of this matter, and teach it to both young and old, and the intelligence of the people will soon establish the silk culture.

N. Y. State Bounty on Silk.

The bill to encourage the growth and manufacture of Silk, was passed by the Legislature a short time before its adjournment. We believe it was slightly amended, though not materially, but as it will be some time before it will be published by the State paper, and knowing the anxiety of many of our readers on the subject, we give it them this month as reported by the Assembly, and if any alterations were made by the Senate, we will mention them next month.

We first thought to omit all the preliminary remarks of the committee, but on examination we found them to contain so much important information and correct reasoning, that we felt unwilling to withhold them from our readers.

REPORT

Of the select committee on the bill entitled "An act to encourage the growth and manufacture of Silk"

[Committed to the Committee of the Whole.]

Mr. Ward, from the select committee to whom was referred the bill "to encourage the growth and manufacture of silk,"

REPORTS:

That your committee have had the subject under consideration, have collected many interesting facts in relation thereto, and submit the same for the consideration of the House.

Your committee are surprised to find how great a field is here open and how long it has been neglected. They are satisfied beyond a doubt, that we have the power to produce and manufacture silk in this State to an immense extent, and that no difficulty is to be encountered either from soil or climate.

In their investigations upon this subject, the committee hardly know whether they have been most surprised at the beneficial results which have eventually accrued to those nations or governments where the growth and manufacture of silk have been encouraged and brought to a state of comparative maturity, or at the inattention and apathy hitherto manifested in regard to this great interest in this country, by a people so pre-eminent for their spirit of enterprise, and unequalled in their ability and resources, whether mental or physical, for the adoption and the successful prosecution of any and every branch either of science or the arts, by which their wants may be supplied, their desires satisfied, and their independence of foreign labor and foreign ingenuity be fully achieved.

Your committee can attribute this reluctance or neglect on the part of the American people to embrace a subject of so much importance to themselves as the culture and manufacture of silk—an article which for years has ceased to be considered a luxury, and become one of daily and almost indispensable necessity—only to an ignorance which prevails of the great and increasing amount which their wants demand, the heavy tribute which they annually pay to foreign industry and foreign skill, and their want of a correct and general knowledge of the adaptation of the soil and climate to the growth, and our ability to manufacture silk, equal, if not superior, to that of any other nation on the globe.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the value of silk imported into the United States in 1833, amounted to $5,498,366; but had increased in 1836 to the enormous sum of $22,980,212; while all our exports, except tobacco and cotton, amount to only about $10,600,000 annually.

The nations of Europe and Asia, are generally engaged in the culture and manufacture of silk; and your committee are of opinion that, in order to a full understanding of the subject, a brief history of the rise, progress and final success of the culture of silk in those countries, should be given at this time.

The first knowledge that we have of the cultivation of the silk worm, and the manufacture of silk, was among the inhabitants of Serica, the northern part of China, from whence it derived its name.

More than 2,000 years before the Christian era, an Empress of China, desirous of rendering silk worms more extensively useful, collected them from the mulberry trees, and introduced them to the Imperial apartments. Thus sheltered and thus protected, they yielded silk superior in quality to that produced in the forests. She also taught in what manner to manufacture silk from the cocoon. This employment, although at first confined to ladies of the highest rank, gradually became general among all ranks in China.

As the manufacture increased, it became an article of exportation to neighboring countries, and finally became the great and inexhaustible source of wealth to China.

From China, it was exported to India, to Persia, to Arabia, and indeed to the whole of Asia. The expedition of Alexander to Persia and India, first introduced the knowledge of silk to the Grecians, 350 years before the Christian era. As in China, so also in Greece, ladies of the greatest distinction attended to the rearing of silk worms at their introduction there. For upwards of four centuries, the cultivation of silk was confined to the countries of Greece. Sicily and Naples were ignorant of the art, and its introduction into the rest of Italy was extremely slow.

At Rome, 630 years after the introduction of silk into Italy, a silk attire of purple, was accounted by an emperor, as a luxury too expensive for an empress; its value being equal to that of gold, by weight. But so extensive is its culture at the present day throughout Italy, that two-thirds of their whole exports to all countries consists of silk.

Its first introduction into France was in 1494. But it is less than 240 years since its final and successful introduction into that country by Henry IV. That government has continued its fostering care, until silk and its manufacture has become the most productive source of the wealth of France.

In all countries the culture of silk has engaged the particular attention of governments, and every encouragement has been given to increase its culture, and with success. Yet in our own country, so highly favored in all respects by nature, the successful introduction of the silk culture, is mainly due to individual enterprise. Until recently, individuals have struggled single handed and alone in the cultivation of this article.

On a careful examination of the subject, your committee are of the opinion that the period has fully arrived, when the policy of the State of New York should be directed towards encouraging, by every consideration, the growth and manufacture of this valuable product within our own territory.

A number of our sister states have thought it advisable to encourage the culture of silk, by legislative bounty for a limited period; and why should the Empire State be behind her sister States, in encouraging and fostering the benevolent enterprises of the day.

A State bounty of fifteen cents per pound on cocoons, and fifty cents per pound for reeled silk, continued for a few years, will induce farmers to engage extensively in the culture, and when once fairly established, we have no fears for the result. The State may then venture to leave the silk culture to rise on its own merits.

It is an employment in which all may engage. The rich, with honor and profit to himself and to his family; and the poor man can by its successful cultivation, place himself and family beyond the reach of poverty and want.

Silk can be raised to a much greater profit than wool, because three pounds of silk can be produced from the same land that would produce but one pound of wool, and the raw silk will sell for eighteen dollars, while the wool will sell but for fifty cents. The labor of raising silk is performed in six weeks, and may be performed by children or feeble persons, whose services would be worth but very little for any other purpose, while the labor of taking care of sheep and providing them with food lasts all the year; and a man with but little land, who has a family, can keep them employed at home, without the risk of sending them abroad for employment.

The cultivation of silk is an object more congenial with the domestic habits of the farming population, than almost any other of our household employments. And nothing can be said against the successful cultivation and manufacture of silk, but what was with equal propriety urged against the raising of cotton on its introduction into this country as an experiment, yet its success has been complete—triumphant.

Cotton was first raised in this country as an experiment in 1788, and although but fifty-three years have elapsed since its first introduction, we now manufacture annually from 45 to $50,000,000 in value of cotton goods, and export of raw cotton more than $60,000,000 in value annually. Such is the effect, and such the result, of well directed and properly protected domestic industry. Our success in the growth and manufacture of cotton encourages the belief that similar success will attend the growth and manufacture of silk.

The history of the past may be the history of the future. And we trust the time is not far distant when we shall see our wives and daughters arrayed in silk of their own manufacture; when, instead of paying to foreign nations $20,000,000 annually for this article, we shall export and receive back some of the many millions we have paid to others for this article of luxury.

Entertaining these views, your committee have examined the bill referred to them, and report the same with amendments.

AN ACT

TO ENCOURAGE THE GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF SILK

[*As reported amended by the select committee.*]

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. To any person or persons residing in this State, who shall present for examination, to any justice of the peace of the city or town wherein such person or persons reside, a pound or more of good dry silk cocoons, or a pound or more of good, well reeled silk, and shall, by his, her or their oath or affirmation, or by the oath or affirmation, of some other credible person, prove to the satisfaction of such justice that the cocoons presented, were raised in the city or town where such justice resides, or that the silk was reeled in such city or town, and from cocoons raised in this State. The said justice having examined and caused the same to be weighed, shall give his official certificate specifying the number of pounds of cocoons or silk presented, the time when, and the place where the same was raised or reeled, and the names of the person or persons by whom the same was raised or reeled, together with the name of the person by whose oath or affirmation the facts have been verified. And on the presentation of any such certificate to the board of supervisors of the same county, they having examined and found the same to be duly given, shall audit and allow said certificate, and cause their allowance to be endorsed upon the same, requiring the treasurer of said county to pay to the bearer thereof a premium of fifteen cents for every pound of cocoons, and fifty cents for every pound of reeled silk specified in said certificate.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of each county treasurer to whom such certificates thus audited and allowed shall be presented, to enter in a book kept by him for that purpose, the date of said certificates, the number of pounds of cocoons or reeled silk named therein, and the names of such person or persons for whose benefit the same were given, and to endorse upon said certificates his acceptance thereof, and the time when presented to him, and return the same to the bearer thereof, to be presented for payment as hereinafter directed.

§ 3. On or before the first day of May, in each and every year, the several county treasurers of this State, to whom shall have been presented for acceptance any such certificate or certificates as are specified in the preceding sections of this act, shall cause to be made an abstract or abstracts of all such certificates so presented and accepted; stating the number of pounds of cocoons or reeled silk, and the amount of premium due therefor, and shall transmit the same to the Comptroller of this State, who shall by his warrant, authorize and direct the Treasurer of the State to pay to the county treasurers the several amounts specified in the abstracts by them transmitted. And the said county treasurer shall thereupon proceed to pay the premiums due upon the certificates by them respectively accepted, as the same shall be presented for payment.

§ 4. False swearing or affirming under this act shall be deemed perjury; and any fraud practiced under the same shall be a misdemeanor, and be severally punished as such.

§ 5. A justice of the peace shall be entitled to receive, for every certificate given by him, by virtue of this act, the sum of twenty-five cents, to be paid by the person receiving the certificate.

§ 5. This act shall continue in force until the first day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, and no longer.

Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry.

We observe that an American edition of this work has just issued from the press, and such of our readers as are interested in agricultural science, will be richly repaid for its perusal.

The high character of the work may be inferred from the fact, that it was prepared by Prof. Liebig at the special request of the British Association for the advancement of Science; and the ability with which the task was performed is evident from the extracts we have seen

The author has advanced some theories, which are controverted by able chemists of the day; and he appears also to have made some important discoveries. His theory of the operation of gypsum is very interesting, and altogether plausible. After having ascertained the existence of *ammonia* in rain water, he was led to the following conclusion. "The carbonate of ammonia, contained in rain water, is decomposed by gypsum in precisely the same manner as in the manufacture of sal ammoniac. Soluble sulphate of ammonia and carbonate of lime are formed, and this salt of ammonia, possessing no volatility, is consequently *retained in the soil*. All the gypsum gradually disappears, but its action on the carbonate of ammonia [of the rain] continues as long as a trace of it exists."

The great mass of the opinions contained in the work, of course are not expected to be original with Prof. Liebig, although he has amplified them, and presented them in an interesting light; and we have been surprised to see the Cultivator and New England Farmer, attribute to him discoveries and opinions known in vegetable chemistry long ago; especially the beautiful explanation of the equilibrium maintained in the oxygen and carbon of the atmosphere by the combustion and respiration on the one hand, and the growth of plants on the other, in the latter journal.

Ashes--An Important Suggestion.

It has been frequently observed by farmers, that gypsum on some soils, loses its efficacy, after several successive applications. The crop of grasses becomes greatly diminished, and the gypsum possesses no further power to restore it. The following extract from Liebig, contains a most important suggestion, and the experiment is well worthy an accurate trial. The reader will bear in mind that *potash* is an important constituent in most vegetables, especially grasses.

"When we increase the crop of grass in a meadow by means of gypsum, we remove a greater quantity of potash with the hay, than can, under ordinary circumstances, be restored. Hence it happens, that after a lapse of several years, the crops of grass diminish on the meadows manured with gypsum, owing to the deficiency of potash. *But if the meadow be strewed from time to time with wood-ashes*, even with the lixiviated ones which have been used by soap-boilers, *then the grass thrives as luxuriantly as before*. The ashes are only the means of restoring the potash."

Log Houses.

Messrs. Editors—A log house in a newly settled country, has always struck me as exceeding good taste, and first rate domestic economy; although I have often heard sensible men and women remark that such a man would be "much better employed in hauling his logs to the saw mill with a view to a frame house, rather than pile them up into such an unsightly dwelling."

But who ever heard of a first rate frame building built in the first settlement of a country? Such houses are necessarily built of green stuff, by rude workmen, with a hasty constructed crazy foundation; so that with much greater expense in the beginning, they soon come to be as worthless and more unsightly than a simple log cabin, and equally unfit for profitable repair.

But the man who first builds a log house has more advantages in the premises, than may appear to the uninitiated. In the first place, instead of exciting the jealousy or envy of his poor neighbors, *they* now all fall in with hearty good will to his aid, and his house is up, like Jonah's gourd, in a single day. He now saves his substance to build a barn and improve his domain. At his leisure he draws his logs to the mill, to be converted into boards and scantling for a new house. He barters off his surplus products as he can spare them, for brick, lime, nails, glass, &c In the end he builds within his own means, a substantial house, which adds to the comfort of his family and the value of his farm.

When I see a rickety frame house standing on a farm badly fenced and worse improved, ten to one but the story is, that the proprietor sealed his ruin by the building of that house, before his acres were cleared and fenced to an extent necessary to enable him to afford it; that he is now in debt, discouraged, and compelled to employ that time in providing for his debts which is so much needed by his farm. S. W.

From the Journal of the American Silk Society

Varieties of Silk Worms.

Gideon B. Smith, Esq.

Dear Sir—Since your favorable notice of my proposition to simplify the silk business by the adoption of simple names which shall be understood by all, I am induced to follow up the subject, reminding you at the same time, that I proposed that you should make any alterations in my classifications which you thought proper, and to show my readiness to take good advice, I shall henceforth adopt your classification, as follows:

No. 1. Mirabel-Jaune or Large Nankin Pea-nuts.
2. Sina Marabel or Large White Pea-nuts.
3. Common Pea nut or Small White Pea-nuts —Small Nankin Pea-nuts.

As the other varieties are all inferior to those, which silk growers will learn sooner or later, and then discontinue the use of, I deem it of no importance by what names they are called.

In the mean time, I recommend all who wish to ascertain the precise value of each kind for themselves, to adopt the same experiments made by James Manney of Beaufort, N. C. in June, 1840—see Journal, vol. iii. folio 10. The important part of this experiment is to learn how many worms will make 1 lb. reeled silk of the different varieties—not how many cocoons will fill a bushel—for, of course, a bushel of the smallest cocoons (the small pea-nut) will yield more silk than the oval sulphur, and so also in drawing comparison between the large pea-nuts and small pea nuts; the expense of feeding an equal number of worms, say 100,000, being equal—the question is not how many bushels each will make, or how many pounds each kind will weigh, but how much reeled silk will each 100,000 produce, after having been reared with equal care.—Mr. Manney's experiments show—1st, 8 oz. mammoth cocoons, in number 141, yielding 360 grs which is 3008 cocoons, or 10 lbs. 10 oz. for 1 lb. reeled silk: 2d, 8 oz. pure white pea-nut (whether large or small is not stated) in number 134, yielding 359 grs. which is 2866 cocoons, or 10 lbs. 11 oz for 1 lb. reeled silk; 3d, 8 oz. mammoth sulphur cocoons, in number 145, yielding 327 grs. which is 3408 cocoons, or 11 lbs. 12 oz. for 1 lb. reeled silk.

Upon this basis it is easy for every silk grower to calculate for himself which is the most profitable kind of worms to feed, and weight of cocoons, to produce 100 lbs. reeled silk.

	No. of Worms,	lbs. Cocoons.	
Mammoth White,	300,800	1,067	for 100 lbs. reeled silk.
White Pea-nut,	286,600	1,069	
Mammoth Sulphur,	340,800	1,175	

If our friends will institute comparison the coming season, by carefully reeling, say 1,000 select cocoons of each variety of worms which they raise, and communicate the exact weight of silk produced from the same, to you for publication, the question will not then rest upon the opinion of one or two individuals, who may be interested in rearing a particular species of worms, but the facts will be ascertained from the whole silk-growing public, and again diffused through your Journal to those most interested in the subject.

I shall endeavor to experiment on your New Theory the present season—I shall not be able to do it as fully as you desire, but will frankly communicate the result of my experience. Truly, yours,

W. A. WOODWARD.

Ithaca, April 10, 1841.

☞ Eggs of the large pea nut varieties, of Mr. Woodward's raising, can be obtained at the Rochester Seed Store, if applied for soon.

The most honorable, the most useful, the most independent of men, is the well informed farmer, who cultivates his own soil, and enjoys the advantages that health, competence and intelligence are sure to bestow.

To Destroy Rats and Mice.

We copy from the (London) Gardener's Chronicle:

"Monsieur Thenard in 1832, submitted to the Academy of Sciences, a plan for destroying noxious animals in their hiding-places. The instrument of destruction is sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which is peculiarly destructive to animal life. Animals when allowed to breathe the pure gas, fall down as if struck with a bullet. Even when considerably diluted with atmospheric air, its effects are deadly. A horse dies in less than a minute in air containing 1-250 of this gas. A dog of moderate size is speedily killed in air containing only a thousand part of it, and a small bird expires in a few seconds in air possessing 1 1500 of sulphuretted hydrogen.

"M. Thenard's first trial was in an apartment infested by rats, which showed themselves occasionally during the day, and at night were actively engaged in plundering articles kept in the room. There were 18 rat-holes; and M. Thenard adapted to each of them in succession, retorts capable of containing *half a pint* by introducing the beak, and filling up the interval round the neck with pluster. [The mixture will be mentioned below.] In a few minutes not a rat remained alive in the building.

"His next experiment was in an old abbey, when he was equally successful, and having opened part of the wall, he found numbers of dead rats. He recommends the application of this method to the destruction of moles, foxes, and all animals that cannot be extirpated by the usual means.

"Mix 4 parts of iron filings, or very small nails, or scrapings of iron, with 3 parts of flower of sulphur, and moisten it with 4 parts of boiling water, stirring it with a piece of wood. Add gradually afterwards 4 parts more of water, and introduce it into the retort Pour upon the mixture, common oil of vitriol diluted with 5 times its quantity of water, and continue to add it gradually until the effervescence ceases."

These directions appear to us incomplete; and we wish to inquire of some practical chemist, how the operator is to avoid the ill effects of the gas, while he is pouring on the oil of vitriol? and while he is closing the rat-holes round the retort? †

The following poem, by Mary Howitt, we insert by the request of a fair friend, who justly observes it may be new to some of our readers, and cannot fail to excite feelings of gratitude towards that Being who provides so liberally for our pleasures as well as necessities.

The Use of Flowers.

God might have made the earth bring forth
Enough for great and small—
The oak tree and the cedar tree,
Without a flower at all.

He might have made enough, enough,
For every want of ours,—
For luxury, medicine, and toil,
And yet have made no flowers.

The ore, within the mountain mine,
Requireth none to grow,
Nor does it need the Lotus-flowers
To make the river flow.

The clouds might give abundant rain,
The nightly dews might fall,
And herb, that keepeth life in man,
Might yet have drunk them all.

Then wherefore wherefore were they made
All dyed in rainbow light,
All fashioned with supremest grace,
Up springing day and night:

Springing in valleys green and low,
And in the mountains high,
And in the silent wilderness,
Where no man passes by?

Our outward life requires them not,
Then wherefore had they birth?
To minister delight to man,
To beautify the earth:

To comfort man—to whisper hope,
Whence'er his face is dim,
For who so careth for the flowers,
Will much more care for him!

The first elements of wealth are obtained by labor from the earth and waters.—*Franklin's*

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Cheese Making.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Communications are occasionally made through your paper, giving the best method of making cheese from practical experiments.—As your journal is designed for a medium through which farmers can interchange their views upon the various subjects connected with their high calling, I submit the following, if you think it worthy of occupying a corner of your Farmer.

The plan generally proposed by your correspondents, is to strain the milk in the tub over night, and warm it in the morning, carefully stirring in the cream. Mr. A. F. Bill, in the October number of the New Genesee Farmer, says,—"In the morning take off the cream with a skimmer and put it in a vessel by itself; then warm the milk, or a part of it, over a slow fire till about blood heat; then pour in the cream, and stir it moderately till there are no particles to be seen floating upon the surface."

It seems to me evident, that when the cream is once separated from the milk, it can never be so thoroughly incorporated with it again, as to set the milk as soon as taken from the cow.

Our method is this: Immediately after the cows are milked at night, (and the quicker the operation is performed the better,) we strain it into the cheese tub and put in the rennet—as the milk when it first comes from the cow is in precisely the right temperature to set. If the rennet is good, and properly prepared, a large table spoonful is sufficient for a pailful of milk. The tub should then be covered with a cloth, and allowed to stand undisturbed—in about 40 minutes it will congulate. It is then carefully cut, the tub again covered and left to stand till morning. When the tub is wanted for the morning's milk, the night's curd is dipped into the cheese basket, or cheese sink, to drain, and the morning's milk strained into the same tub. The rennet is then put on, going through the same process as with the night's milk. When sufficiently drained, the two curds are ready to be put together, scalded and salted according to the discretion of the maker.

Those who have had the least experience in the management of milk, must know that warming it after it has once cooled, gives it a tendency to sour the quicker. Any person who will take the trouble to try the experiment, will find that curd made from milk warm from the cow, will keep *sweet* much longer than that which has been warmed over the fire; and, besides this, it saves the time and trouble of *skimming* and warming. Nothing will make a good cheese maker assume a belligerent attitude so quick, as to see the skimmer flourished over the cheese tub.

From a long experience in a modern sized dairy, I am persuaded that in no way can so much, or cheese of so good quality be made, as to set the milk while warm from the cow. Yours,

E. BISHOP.

Attica, Genesee co. April, 1841.

P. S.—While upon a subject connected with cows, let me suggest to your correspondents who occasionally send you the quantity of milk given by a particular cow, to give it in *pounds*, and not in *quarts*. It can be done much easier, and with greater accuracy; and not only so, but in the latter case it is too often *guessed at*, or measured, froth and all, in bruised and battered quart measures.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Cure for Murrain.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I have seen several inquiries respecting the murrain in cattle, and being in possession of a recipe which in nine cases out of ten, has proved successful in curing the same, I herewith send to you, in hopes that if you give it publicity, it may be of some benefit to those who are yearly losing many of their cattle.

RECIPE.—Give 1½ oz. pearlash, dissolved in 2 qts. of iron-water, (from blacksmith's trough.) If not better in 5 hours, give ½ an oz. more in 1 qt. water. The water should be warm. Give no drink but warm water, for two days. Give warm mash to eat.

The person from whom I got the recipe has cured a great many cattle in this vicinity, at one dollar per head, and asked $10 for the recipe. I take this mode of making it as public as possible.

Yours truly,

THOMAS FORSYTH.

Chatham, Canada, April 10, 1841.

Leached Ashes as a Manure.

Leached or drawn ashes possess a highly beneficial effect, particularly when applied to lands deficient in calcareous matters, as lime or marl. They serve to improve the permanent texture of such soils. The ashes from the soap boilers of London yield 90 parts in 100 of calcareous matter. They serve to free light lands of sorrel, and in swampy lands they effectually destroyed rushes and other aquatic weeds. They are extensively used on the light sands upon the Atlantic coast, and are bought up at a shilling a bushel, in the towns and cities upon our navigable waters, and transported thither. There are immense quantities of these ashes in the interior, on the sites of old asheries, which may be employed to great advantage to agriculture, whenever the agriculturists of frontier districts find time and disposition to arrest the deterioration of their lands. The small quantity of alkaline salt and gypsum which they contain, also, renders them much superior to common calcareous matter as a top dressing for every kind of grass. Soap boilers' ashes, according to the "Complete Grazier," are also excellent on a peat moss, in strong cold soils, when applied in the quantity of two or three cart loads an acre. In Lancashire, they have been found good and durable on dry pastures, and have also been successfully used in other parts, and in various proportions. They are generally considered better for pasture than arable, and crops of clover hay have been more than doubled by them. The effect of this manure is, that *it always destroys bugs and vermin of every kind*. Evidence of these latter facts may be found in communications to the British Board of Agriculture, vol. vi. part ii.—*Cultivator.*

Make your own Measures.

We give below a rule by which every one can easily make his own measures.

A barrel contains 10,752 cubic inches. A box 21 inches long, by 15 inches wide, and 28 inches deep, will hold just a barrel.

A half barrel. Make a box for this 24 inches by 16, and 14 inches deep. This will contain 5,376 cubic inches, or just half a barrel.

A bushel. This has 2,150 4-10 cubic inches. A bushel box will be 16 inches by 16 8 10 inches square, and 8 inches deep.

Half bushel. A box 12 inches long by 11 2-10 inches wide, and 8 deep, will hold just half a bushel.

Peck. A box 8 inches by 8 4-10 inches square, and 8 inches deep, is a peck.

Half a peck is 8 inches square and 4 2-10 inches deep, or 268 8-10 cubic inches

A half gallon. This contains 134 4-10 cubic inches. A box 7 inches by 4 8-10 inches deep, has just that quantity.

Quart. 4 inches by 4 inches 4 2-10 deep.—*Balt. Farmer.*

Agricultural Ranks of the several States.

It seems from a recent statistical statement, that the rank of the several States in agricultural productions, is as follows:

In Wheat—1st, Ohio; 2d, Virginia; 3d, New York.

In Indian Corn—1st, Tennessee; 2d, Virginia; 3d, Ohio.

The results in Kentucky are not given. It is possible she might be second or third.

In Potatoes—1st, New York; 2d, Maine; 3d, Pennsylvania.

In Cotton—1st, Mississippi; 2d, Alabama; 3d, Georgia.

In Tobacco—1st, Tennessee; 2d, Maryland, 3d, Virginia.

In Wool—1st, New York; 2d, Ohio; 3d, Vermont.

In Swine—1st, Tennessee; 2d, Ohio; 3d, Kentucky, probably.

In Lumber—1st, New York; 2d, Maine.

Louisiana, of course, raises the most Sugar. But there are immense quantities of maple or country sugar, made in New York, Ohio, and other States.

Looking at the above rank of the leading States, in eight of the principal articles of agricultural production, some curious facts may be inferred. First: Of all the States in the Union, that which probably has, and admits of in future, *the most various production*, (not the greatest aggregate,) is TENNESSEE. The reason of this will be obvious from an inspection of the map. The State embraces both northern and southern productions, the most fertile land, and the most abundant mineral resources.

Secondly: The State capable of sustaining the *largest productions*, is OHIO. This is obvious from her position in reference to Wheat, Corn, Hogs, Wool, and many other productions which are essential to the sustenance of human life.

Thirdly: The State which at this time produces the most in aggregate value, is NEW YORK. This is owing to the combination of capital, experience, and population.

Looking to the means of sustaining a very great population, Ohio stands ahead of every other State; and it is this great fact, united with powerful moral causes, which has given it such an extraordinary growth. Fertile, alluvial lands have, over the whole earth, been the seat of the densest populations, and the most flourishing empires.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

An Act to Promote Agriculture.

[Passed May 5, 1841.]

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§1. The sum of eight thousand dollars per annum, shall be and hereby is appropriated for the term of five years, for the promotion of agriculture and household manufactures in this State, in the manner following, to wit:

To the county of Albany, the sum of two hundred and five dollars.
Allegany, one hundred and twenty-three dollars.
Broome, sixty-seven dollars.
Cattaraugus, eighty-six dollars.
Cayuga, one hundred and fifty-one dollars.
Chautauque, one hundred and forty-three dollars.
Chemung, sixty two dollars.
Cnenango, one hundred and twenty-two dollars.
Clinton, eighty-four dollars.
Columbia, one hundred and thirty-three dollars.
Cortland, seventy-five dollars.
Delaware, one hundred and six dollars.
Dutchess, one hundred and fifty seven dollars.
Erie, one hundred and eighty-six dollars.
Essex, seventy-one dollars.
Franklin, fifty dollars.
Fulton and Hamilton, sixty dollars.
Genesee, one hundred and seventy-nine dollars.
Greene, ninety-one dollars.
Herkimer, one hundred and twelve dollars.
Jefferson, one hundred and eighty-three dollars.
Kings, one hundred and forty-three dollars.
Lewis, fifty-three dollars.
Livingston, one hundred and seventeen dollars.
Madison, one hundred and twenty dollars.
Monroe, one hundred and ninety-four dollars.
Montgomery, one hundred and seven dollars.
New York, nine hundred and fifty dollars, to the American Institute.
Niagara, ninety-three dollars.
Oneida, two hundred and fifty-five dollars.
Onondaga, two hundred and four dollars.
Ontario, one hundred and thirty dollars.
Orange, one hundred and fifty-two dollars.
Orleans, seventy-five dollars.
Oswego, one hundred and thirty-one dollars.
Otsego, one hundred and forty-eight dollars.
Putnam, thirty-eight dollars.
Queens, ninety-one dollars.
Rensselaer, one hundred and eighty dollars.
Richmond, thirty-four dollars.
Rockland, thirty-six dollars.
Saratoga, one hundred and twenty-one dollars.
Schenectady, fifty-one dollars.
Schoharie, ninety-seven dollars.
Seneca, seventy-four dollars.
Steuben, one hundred and thirty-eight dollars.
St. Lawrence, one hundred and seventy dollars.
Suffolk, ninety-seven dollars.
Sullivan, forty-seven dollars.

Tioga, sixty-one dollars.
Tompkins, one hundred and fourteen dollars.
Ulster, one hundred and thirty-seven dollars.
Warren, forty dollars.
Washington, one hundred and twenty-three dollars.
Wayne, one hundred and twenty-six dollars.
Westchester, one hundred and forty-six dollars.
Yates, sixty-one dollars.

And to the New York State Agricultural Society, seven hundred dollars.

§2. When the New York State Agricultural Society, and any county agricultural society now formed, or which may hereafter be formed in this State, or the American Institute in the city of New York, shall raise by voluntary subscription any sum of money, the president and treasurer shall make an affidavit of the facts of the formation of such society, and of their having raised a certain sum, specifying the amount thereof, which affidavit shall be filed with the comptroller of this State, who shall draw his warrant on the treasurer for a sum equal to the amount of such voluntary subscription, not however exceeding the amount to which such county or State society would be entitled, according to the appointment aforesaid.

§. The New York State Agricultural Society and the several county agricultural societies now formed or which shall be formed in this State, during the continuance of this act, shall annually elect such and so many officers as they shall deem proper; and it shall be the duty of such officers annually, to regulate and award premiums on such articles, productions and improvements, as they may deem best calculated to promote the agricultural and household manufacturing interests of this State, having especial reference to the nett profits which accrue, or are likely to accrue, from the mode of raising the crop or stock, or the fabrication of the article thus offered, with the intention that the reward shall be given for the most economical or profitable mode of competition; provided always that before any premium shall be delivered, the person claiming the same, or to whom the same may be awarded, shall deliver in writing to the president of the society, as accurate a description of the process of preparing the soil, including the quantity and quality of manure applied, and in raising the crop, or feeding the animal, as may be; and also of the expense and product of the crop, or of increase in value of the animal, with the view of showing accurately the profit of cultivating the crop, or feeding or fattening the animal.

§4. The president of the State Agricultural Society, and the several presidents of the said county societies, who shall receive or expend any of the monies hereby appropriated, shall annually, in the month of December, transmit to the comptroller, a detailed account of the expenditure of all the moneys which shall come into their hands under this act, and stating to whom and for what purpose paid, with the vouchers thereof; and the said presidents of the several county agricultural societies shall, annually transmit in the month of December, to the Executive Committee of the New York Agricultural Society, all such reports or returns as they are required to demand and receive from applicants for premiums, together with an abstract of their proceeding through the year.

§5. The Executive committee of the New York State Agricultural Society shall examine all reports and returns made by the presidents of the county agricultural societies, and condense, arrange, and report the same, together with a statement of their own proceedings, to the Secretary of State, in the month of January in each year.

§6. The presidents of the several county societies, or delegates to be chosen annually by them for the purpose, shall be ex-officio members of the New York State Agricultural Society.

§7. It shall be the duty of the county clerks in the several counties of this State, to cause notice to be given in one or more newspapers in each county, of time and place of a meeting to be held in such county for the purpose of organizing such county agricultural society: and notice thereof shall be given at least four weeks previous to such meeting.

§. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Secretary's Office. } This act having been approved and signed by the Governor on the 5th of May, 1841, I do hereby certify that the same became a law on that day.

JOHN C. SPENCER,
Secretary of State.

Flowers and their Odours.

It has occurred to me, that the lovers of *sweet flowers*, who live on calcareous or limestone lands, may be benefitted by a knowledge of the fact, that disintegrated silex or sand, if not essential to the formation of the aroma of flowers, certainly promotes it, and renders it more abundant and delicate. Flowers of the richest perfume are the natives of sandy lands—Persia, Arabia, and the southern shores of the Mediterranean. Roses, Violets, Lonicerns or Honeysuckles, &c., in pots, should be supplied with a considerable portion of sand; and those growing in gardens and pleasure grounds also. In many indigenous plants which are destitute of bark, the stem or culm is strengthened by silex, taken up by the spongeoles or elaborated by the organs of the plant from its elements. Analysis detects it in considerable quantities even in the stalks of wheat and Indian corn; and I believe in all the grasses, the flowers of which are aromatic. I incline to think, too, that in the rich calcareous lands of the west, away from the sandy alluvial soils of the rivers, grapes will be rendered of better body and will give wine of a superior quality, if sand, (instead of manure, when the land is rich,) be mingled with the soil; and I should for these prefer even gravel to fine sand. I am not aware that the experiment has been made in regard to the grape, but it is worth a trial, if analogies are good indices.

Very truly sir,
your ob't. serv't.
Wes. Far. & Gar.] JOHN LEWIS.

To the Ladies.

In our last, we promised to give some hints respecting the laying out and arranging ornamental grounds, for those in moderate circumstances. If persons cannot afford to keep a gardener, and have not much leisure to give it themselves, they had better not undertake with the more delicate species of shrubbery or flowers, however tempted by their beauty; but select such kinds as will thrive and make the most show, with the least care and attention. The whole tribe of roses, with some few exceptions, are of this description. They are easy to be obtained, increase rapidly, and though well repaying a careful cultivation, will still flourish and bloom under almost entire neglect—among these we will mention the Ohio Multiflora, a flower indigenous with us; and though a rustic belle, scarce exceeded in beauty by her more cultivated sisters of the name. It will grow either from cuttings or seeds, and so rapidly as in a short time to overpay the trouble of setting it. The same is true of the fragrant sweet brier—a delightful ornament, and yet so hardy as to be almost regardless of soil or of cultivation. The scarlet trumpet creeper (we wont trouble you with the long names of flowers) is a plant that abounds along our high-ways and hedges; very showy, and so rapid of increase as to be a terror to farmers. It answers a fine purpose for overgrowing and concealing unsightly spots about your premises, and for planting on the north side of houses, where more delicate shrubbery often languishes. The various species of honeysuckle are also very easy to be obtained, as they will all grow from cuttings and take care of themselves with very little attention of yours.

It is well for you, if you intend to keep shrubbery, to have a little nursery of your slips and cuttings in some shady nook; where you can weed, water, and tend them all together. Do not crowd them so close that they will not have room to grow, for sometime before you remove them. Very young slips, or shrubbery, planted here and there along borders, requiring twice the time and care, besides being liable to many accidents. Choose, if possible, a spot where your young proteges may have the morning sun, but be sheltered from the heat of the after part of the day. Cut your slips just below a bud,—for every bud contains the rudiments of a root. In this way you may raise all kinds of roses, althea, honeysuckles, all the varieties of lilac, seringa, and flowering almonds, with very little time, trouble, or expense. The best time for setting out such a nursery, is in the early part of the spring, when showers are frequent. Slips set after this time require far more care and trouble.

But the department of the garden on which you may rely most for elegance, variety, and constant succession, is undoubtedly the annuals.

In regard to the raising of these, it is best to plant them together in a sort of nursery—designating the kind by labels. This bed you can protect with brushwood from the ravages of domestic fowls, and other invaders of flower borders. This bed should be in a dry and warm situation; for the long rains which occur in the spring of the year often seriously damage and retard the growth of early planted seeds. If the season be dry, you can water the seeds occasionally at evening, for moisture, as well as heat, is indispensable to germination. When the seeds are up, and before the roots have time to strike deep, remove them in little bunches with a transplanting trowel—taking care to have the earth well around the roots. Transplant, if possible, when the skies give promise of a shower—but if your plants come to a *proper* state for removal, and the skies do not seem disposed to accommodate you, transplant in the evening; water and protect them for a day or two from the heat, by reversing a flower pot over them, leaving it off at night for the benefit of the dew.

In planting annuals it is a common mistake to set too many in a bunch. Perhaps four or five plants are set together, and the consequence is that all are small and puny. After your plants begin to develop themselves, weed out the more slender ones, and leave only one or two in a bunch. Plant your different bunches at a very good distance from each other, with reference to the space which they will occupy. Thus we have seen a thrifty double balsam, in good ground, spread over the face of more than two feet all around. In many borders the flowers are crowded, and the general effect of them much injured, by not calculating beforehand the growth of each species. Flowers should be set, too, with regard to the effect of their colors in a border, with as much care as you would arrange them in a bouquet. Pale and delicate flowers should be enlivened by brighter ones; and gay flaring colors relieved by rich hues. Thus the dark maroon tints of the scabious, or the deep blue of the larkspur, contrast finely with the golden tints of the coreopsis or marigold.

In the department of creepers there are many annuals capable of producing sudden and beautiful effects. While your honeysuckles and roses, &c. are in training, you can produce an immediate and very beautiful substitute in the scarlet beans, purple pea, and the varieties of convulvus, and many other annuals of the kind. In the garden of Mr. Jackson, near the Cheviot, may be seen seven or eight varieties of creepers, extremely beautiful and rare, and some of them possessing a freedom and rapidity of growth, that renders them worthy the attention of those who wish to witness some immediate results from their horticultural efforts. Some of these grow from seeds, and others from roots, which increase very rapidly. We recommend all our fair friends who wish to procure something rare and beautiful in this department, to examine his collection.

If, after reading these few lines, any of your readers say, "after all, this raising of flowers is going to be too much trouble!" We say to them—only try it—get your husband or brother, or hire some one to lay you out a border and begin; and if you do not find after a time, that nothing seems to be trouble that is done with a willing mind, we are much mistaken.—
Wes. Far. & Gardener. H. E. B. S.

Modesty.

Who shall win the prize? There was a meeting of the flowers, and the judge was appointed to award the prize of beauty. "Who shall win the prize?" asks the *rose*, proudly stepping forward in blushing beauty, with full assurance of its winning worth. "Who shall win the prize?" asks the rest of the flowers as they come forward, each conscious of its attractions, and each equally sure of receiving the award. "I will take a peep at the assemblage," thought the violet, not intending to make one of the company, "and see the beauties as they pass." Just as it was raising its modest head from its humble and retiring corner, and was looking in upon the meeting, the judge arose to render his decree. To the violet, says he, I award the prize of beauty, for there is no unit more rare, none more enchantingly beautiful, than—*Modesty.*

Time.

It is a truism that time passes rapidly away. The wheel is constantly revolving, and carries with it our griefs and our joys—and finally life itself. The ancients represented Time with a forelock, to show that it should be seized without delay, and that if once lost, it cannot be secured. The duration of a man's life should not be estimated by his years, but by what he has accomplished—by the uses which he has made of time and opportunity. The industrious man lives longer than the drone—and by inuring our body to exercise and activity—we shall more than double the years of our existence.

"The hundreds of idle young men scattered throughout the country, and lounging about in our large towns, furnish indisputable evidence that many of the rising generation are contracting habits which, in after life, must cause a large amount of sorrow and wretchedness. Labor is not respected as it should be, and the consequence is, that idleness takes the place of industry, and poverty, ghastly and wretched, that of cheerfulness and content."

Letter from Annette.
(AN EXTRACT.)

Messrs. Editors— * * * I am pleased to observe that you do not forget your female readers, although they seem greatly to neglect you. It is a pity that my friend Fanny, and others of the sisterhood, who have the ability, should be so unwilling to 'let their lights shine.' Such talents should not lie hid in a napkin, when their proper exercise would be productive of so much good.

I have read the articles of "D. C." on the Education of Farmers' Children, with great satisfaction; and I sincerely wish they could be read by every parent in the land. The subject is one of great magnitude, and the writer treats it with a masterly hand. I hope he will not leave it till he has exhibited all its bearings, exposed the numerous evils which exist, and pointed out the remedy.

I heartily congratulate you, Messrs. Editors, on the success of your noble enterprise. I am fully convinced that the New Genesee Farmer is destined to exert most powerful influence on the farming community, he good effect of which will be manifested throughout succeeding ages. The arrival of your monthly messenger is always looked for with anxiety, and greeted with a hearty welcome by the inhabitants of *maple grove;* and should its editors chance to roam as far as our *shady retreat*, they may rely upon a most cordial reception. I am sorry to hear of Mr. Bateham's ill health—hope it is nothing serious. Why does he not relax himself awhile, and take a ramble among his numerous friends in the country, at this delightful season? He could thus better acquaint himself with the wants and feelings of his patrons, and observe whether they profit by the instructions they receive. * *

Very respectfully, ANNETTE.

Maple Grove, May, 1841.

Remarks.—Now, Annette, just "*cease your funning:*" the last paragraph of the above is too provokingly tantalizing to be patiently endured, although clothed in so much kindness "Roam as far as your shady retreat," forsooth, when you know full well we have been puzzled in vain these twelvemonths to find out its location!

Mr. B. intends to spend some time in the country, as soon as circumstances will permit; and if Annette will make known her true *locus habitationis*, he will not fail to visit the *shady grove*. (If his surmises are correct however, the journey will not be a very lengthy one!)—Eds.

An Inquiry from Michigan.

Messrs. Editors—Can you send me the first volume of the New Genesee Farmer? I find that had I commenced taking your paper a year ago, I should have saved by the means more than a hundred times its cost. I am convinced that however small a farm a man may cultivate, even if not more than half an acre, an agricultural paper may be of immense advantage to him—each number worth the cost of the volume.

Respectfully yours, A. C. H.

We can still furnish vol. 1.—Eds.

Eastern Ploughs.—One of Howard's celebrated easy draught ploughs, and one of Prouty & Mears' (small sized) do. for sale at the Seed Store.

Rochester, Monday, June 1, 1841.

MONEY MARKET.

Specie,	par.	N. England Bank Notes,	par.
Eastern Drafts,	1 pr ct prem	Indiana,	10 a dis.
Pennsylvania,	6 a 10 dis.	Illinois,	15 a do.
Ohio,	10 a 12½ do.	United States,	20 a do.
Michigan,	25 do.	New Jersey,	3 a 5 do.
Maryland,	6 a 10 do.	Canada,	7 a do.
Susp'n Bridge	3 a 7 do.		

The Money Market is rather easier now than it has been for some time past This is owing partly to the passage of the Appropriation Bill, which will give relief to the Banks which were largely in advance to contractors on the public works.

NEW YORK MARKET—May 27.

Flour and Meal —The arrivals of Western continue to be comparatively light, and the market is very firm. Southern is also scarce, and advancing. We quote Genesee at 4.75 a 4.87½; Georgetown and Howard-st. 4.87½ a 5 00, Ohio and Michigan 4 18¾; Richmond City Mills 4.25. Brandywine Corn Meal is advancing: hhds 14.50, bbls 3.00.

Grain —The supplies of all descriptions are light, and the prices are considerably enhanced. Northern Corn has sold at 63 a 65, weight; Southern do 59. Rye very scarce; 58 a 60 demanded Southern Oats 37; Northern do 43 a 44.

Seeds.—Some demand for Clover for export at 7 a 7½; Timothy $16 a $19 per tierce.

At Philadelphia Flour has advanced to $5. Penn white Wheat 109; Rye 60; Southern Rye 51 a 52; Penn round Corn 60; Southern yellow do 57 a 58; white do 54 a 55 — Oats 30 a 40.

At Baltimore Flour has advanced 25. Howard-st. 5 75; supply light City Mills 5 00; small stock. Susquehanna 5.00; light stock. Penn red Wheat 108 a 109; Md Wheat 15; Md white Corn 56 a 57, yellow do 59; Penn Rye 62; Md do 58; Md Oats 38 a 40.

At Cincinnati Flour has improved to 3 84.

ENGLAND.

London Corn Exchange, May 3.—At our market this morning we had moderate fresh supplies of English wheat. The announcement made by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on Friday last regarding the corn laws, although it is allowed that the present government is too weak to carry any measure they may propose on the subject, had the effect of rendering the trade dull this morning, and with a continuance of very fine weather a decline of from 1s. to 2s. per qr. had to be submitted to both on English and foreign wheat, and even at this reduction sales were low. In flour, no change occurred.

Errata.

Page 66, col. 3, line 9 from bottom, for "plant" read *plan*. Page 67, col. 1, line 14 from bottom, for "so" read *as*. Page 71, col. 1, line 10 from bottom, for "uplifted" read *uplifting*; Page 75, col. 2, line 4, from bottom, after the word "year" expunge the semicolon Page 75, col. 2, line 44, from bottom, for "Cayuga," read *Cayuga county* Page 75, col. 2, line 16 from bottom, for "lightning," read *lightnings*.

RUTA BAGA AND TURNIP SEEDS.

A Full and choice assortment of Ruta Baga and other Turnip Seeds, are now on their way from England, and will in a few days be received at the Rochester Seed Store.

BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

June 1, 1841.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE YOUNG HENRY.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the above thorough bred Horse, raised by H. Woolsey, Long Island, and now owned by the subscriber, will stand at O Culver's, Brighton, Monroe co., and will be let to mares at fifteen dollars the season. Enclosed and good pasture will be provided, and all possible care and attention will be paid to mares brought from a distance and left with the horse; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes, should any occur.

Pedigree.

Young Henry was got by Henry, the competitor of Eclipse, out of Sandhole, by Eclipse. Young Henry is now 7 years old on the 4th of June next; he is a splendid figure, with his points finely developed, he is a dark sorrel, and somewhat over 16 hands high. For further particulars, apply to

OLIVER CULVER.

Brighton, Monroe Co., N. Y., May 20, 1841.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE, FLORIZEL.

FOR the information of those who may wish the stock of this celebrated horse, notice is hereby given, that he will stand for mares the ensuing season, at the stable of H. V. Weed, Geneseo; and also at the stable of the subscriber, in Goveland, where pasturage will be provided, and attention paid to mares from a distance.

May 15, 1841. C. H. CARROLL.

SILK WORM EGGS.

LARGE White Peanut, and large Nankin Peanut eggs; (the *Sina Mirabel*, and *Mirabel jaune*, of the French,) and the common Sulphur varieties, are for sale at the Seed Store, by BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

Rochester, April 1, 1841.

A FARM & COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE Farm, with new Buildings and Fences, situated only one and three-fourths of a mile from Rochester Post Office, on the Stage Road leading from Monroe-street, east.

The Farm contains Fifty Acres of Excellent Land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation, a Two Story House, with a Wing and Columns in front, a good Barn, Carriage House, &c., about 300 Bearing Fruit Trees of various kinds, good Water and Wood. More or less Land can be had with the Buildings, if desired. A fine Horticultural Garden is now in progress adjoining said Farm.

This property is worthy the attention of a purchaser, either for farming purposes, or a pleasant place of residence, being near a good market, good schools and seminaries

For further particulars, please apply at the house on said farm, or address, *post paid*,

C. INGERSOLL,
Rochester Post Office, N. Y.

Brighton, May 1, 1841.

THE IMPORTED HORSE "ALFRED,"

WILL stand this season, commencing on the 22th of May, at the stable of Mr. Rodney Russell, adjoining the old Norton Farm, East Bloomfield, Ontario co., as follows, viz: From Wednesday, May 12th, to Tuesday, May 18th; from Wednesday, May 26th, to Tuesday, June 1st; from Wednesday, June 9th, to Tuesday, June 15th; from Wednesday, June 23rd, to Tuesday, June 29th; from Wednesday, July 7th, to Tuesday, July 13th; and at Mr. G. Forden's, near Geneva, the intermediate time.—TERMS, the same as last season.

Rochester, April, 1841. THOMAS WEDDLE.

The Imported English Horse, "Emigrant,"

WILL stand for Mares the ensuing season, at the barn of Mr. C Ashton, in Shelby, one mile west and half a mile south from Medina, Orleans Co., where he has stood the two last seasons.

It is but just to say that he is not probably surpassed by any horse in Western New York. Good judges who were at the Fair in Rochester, last fall, think that if he had been there he would have taken the premium without any doubt. His stock is right—just the thing for farmers and the market. Gentlemen who wish to raise good horses will do well to call and see.—He is extensively known in Livingston county.

T. H. ASHTON,
J SHERWOOD,
R. L. CHASE.

Medina, Orleans Co., March 9, 1841.

ROCHESTER SEED STORE--1841.

BATEHAM & CROSMAN, the proprietors of this well known establishment, respectfully inform the public that they have now on hand a general assortment of superior English and American SEEDS of the growth of 1840, and other articles in their line of business.

For the FARM—choice varieties of Corn, Grain, Grass, Clover, &c., and seeds for *Root Crops*, such as Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, Carrot, Ruta Baga, English Turnip, &c.

For the GARDEN—all the most valuable and approved kinds of esculent Vegetable Seeds. Those which grow in greater perfection in Europe, are annually imported from England;—such as the different varieties of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Radish, Turnip &c. Onion seed is obtained from Wethersfield, and other articles are raised for this establishment with great care.

FLOWER SEEDS—about 200 varieties of the most beautiful and interesting kinds.—(Price 50 cents per doz. papers.)

ROOTS AND PLANTS—Choice kinds of Potatoes, Asparagus and Pie-plant roots, Cabbage, Cauliflower and other plants in their season.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, of various kinds, for the Farm and Garden And a large collection of valuable BOOKS on subjects connected with farming and gardening, silk culture, &c.

SILK WORM EGGS—of different kinds, on hand in their season.

☞ CATALOGUES gratis on application. Merchants supplied with Seeds at wholesale, on liberal terms. Orders from a distance containing a remittance, or good city reference, will receive attention.

BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

Arcade Hall, Rochester, April 1, 1841.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, JUNE 1, 1841.

WHEAT,	per bushel,	$	88 a $	91
CORN,	"		44	
OATS,	"		31	
BARLEY,	"		37½	
RYE,	"		50	
BEANS, White,	"		62½	75
POTATOES,	"		22	25
APPLES, Desert,	"		38	50
" Dried,	"		75	88
CIDER,	barrel,		100	150
FLOUR, Superfine,	"		4,25	4,40
" Fine,	"		3,75	4,00
SALT,	"		1,50	
PORK, Mess,	"		11,00	12,00
" Prime,	"		9,00	11,00
" Hog,	100 lbs		3,75	4,00
BEEF,	"		4,00	4,50
POULTRY,	per pound,		8	
EGGS,	per dozen,		9	
BUTTER, Fresh,	per pound		10	12½
" Firkin,	"		9	11
CHEESE,	"		6	
LARD,	"		7	
TALLOW, Clear,	"		8	9
HIDES, Green	"		5	
SHEEP SKINS,	each,		87½	1,00
PEARL ASHES,	100 lbs		5,00	
POT,	"		4,50	
WOOL,	pound,		30	
HAY,	ton,		7,00	10,00
GRASS SEED,	bushel,		1,50	2,00
CLOVER,	"		6,00	
FLAX,	"		75	87½
PLASTER, (in bbls)	per ton,		6,00	
" bulk (at Wheatland)			3,50	

We have made several alterations in our table of produce since our last.

Wheat is now up to seven shillings and seven and three, and the supply is very small

Oats are also in good demand at thirty-one cents.

Butter and Eggs are eagerly sought after at quoted prices. The Produce Market is not very brisk at present.